



CITY OF WAKEFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1 9 6 6

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,
KING STREET,
WAKEFIELD.

June, 1967.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Wakefield.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have for the first time the responsibility of writing an introductory letter to an annual report for the City of Wakefield. The contents of this report describe the efforts of all connected with the health of the City during 1966, but the Medical Officer of Health for that year was not myself but my predecessor, Dr. C. G. K. Thompson, who retired from office on the 6th January, 1967.

Dr. Thompson was appointed Medical Officer of Health of this City in April, 1951, and in the 16 years of his service he acquired the reputation for having strong views on a number of subjects. Many of his views hit the headlines at the time and his seemed to be a lone voice. The passage of the years, however, have indicated that this thoughts and expressions were very rarely wrong and what at the time might have appeared outspoken are now accepted as commonplace by the society of which we are members. There is no doubt that the activities of the Department multiplied during his period of office: much of this has been due to legislation causing an increase of activities in the sphere of the welfare state and to a desire to improve environmental health, but a comparison of the 1951 and 1966 annual reports readily indicates that a very great deal of the progress made was due to the recommendations for improving facilities that Dr. Thompson made to his Health Committee.

I am required by the Ministry of Health to comment in this report on three particular aspects, namely:

- (1) The co-ordination and co-operation with the hospital and family doctor services and information concerning our co-operation with its allied services can be found on pages 16, 17, 20, 23, 26, 27, 28 and 45;
- (2) Progress on the scheme for the notification of congenital defects apparent at birth, and mention is made on page 24;
- (3) Action taken by the Council on the fluoridation of water supplies under circulars issued between 1962 and 1965.

In January, 1963, the City Council approved in principle the addition of fluoride to the City's water supplies and requested the Wakefield and District Water Board to consider the technical aspects of the arrangements and to submit their observations to the Authority. The Board was unable to submit a speedy reply owing to threatened legal proceedings against another water authority, but in May, 1966, the Board stated that as all the constituent Authorities were not in agreement with the fluoridation of water supplies, the Board had decided to take no action. In the meantime, however, there had been a reversal of opinion by the City Council who decided in February, 1966, that the Authority was not in favour of fluoridation.

It is not my intention to remark upon any particular aspects in this report as comments are freely expressed under each section of the report. Progress, however, continues to be made in all sections of the Department in spite of the background to all our activities owing to the uncertainties created firstly by the Report of the Local Government Commission in the West Riding conurbation and more recently by the Royal Commission; by the possible outcome of the Committee set up to consider the Organisation and Responsibilities of Local Authority Personal Social Services and by the inherent difficulties experienced by the shortage of medical manpower within the tripartite organisation of the National Health Service.

A number of staff have been responsible for the preparation of this report, which gives a broad picture of the work of the Department during 1966, and it is fit that I pay tribute to them, but in particular to four who have been of great assistance to me in settling in as Medical Officer of Health. Mr. Baume, my Chief Administrative Assistant, Mr. Twyford, the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mrs. Wood, my Secretary, and Mrs. Ward, the Superintendent Nursing Officer. All four have worked in the Department for a number of years and they have readily made available to me their wide knowledge of the activities, duties and responsibilities of the work of the Department, making my task of settling in so very much easier.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman Boston and Councillor Hutchings, for their unfailing assistance, and indeed my thanks are extended to all members of the Health Committee for their kindness and encouragement.

Yours sincerely,

G. FIRTH,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1966

Chairman: Alderman Leonard Boston, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor D. Hutchings, J.P.

The Mayor: Councillor C. Sutcliffe, J.P.

Aldermen Mrs. E. Crowe, J.P., J. H. Taylor, R. Wheeler, M.B.E., J.P.

Councillors Mrs. W. Alexander, J.P., J. Deen, R. Gill, H. S. Granger, W. F. J. Hannaford, T. E. Hirst, J. W. S. Howarth, F. A. Kilburn, W. Musgrave, Mrs. I. E. Senior, J.P., N. A. Smith.

Non-Council Members:

Mr. W. A. Gilbertson, Mrs. M. A. Howarth, Mrs. M. Howarth.

Appointed upon nomination from other bodies:

Mr. C. R. Duffin, J.P., and Mr. D. J. Watson, representing National Health Service Wakefield Executive Council.

Dr. A. M. R. Heron and Dr. E. Norton, representing Wakefield Local Medical Committee.

Mrs. F. Tyas, representing Hospital Management Committee No. 9, Wakefield "A" Group.

Mr. H. Packer, J.P., representing Hospital Management Committee No. 10, Wakefield "B" Group.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1966

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:—

CYRIL GEORGE KAY THOMPSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Public Health Department, Town Hall Chambers,
King Street, Wakefield
Telephone No.: Office, Wakefield 6091

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:—

GEORGE FIRTH, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer:—

D. E. TOAL, M.B., CH.B. (Commenced 7.3.66)

Principal School Dental Officer:—

R. E. WHITTAM, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.)

Dental Officer to Ante-Natal Clinics (part-time):

A. V. D. BUTLER, L.D.S.

Public Analyst:

R. A. DALLEY, F.R.I.C.

Chest Physicians (part-time):—

J. K. SCOTT, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
J. VINER, M.B., CH.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. B. TWYFORD, (*)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:—

A. BARKER, (*)

District Public Health Inspectors and Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods:—

B. FOX (*)
G. HEPWORTH
J. D. HILL
R. MURGATROYD
D. POWERS (*)
S. S. SPURR
S. WHEATER
J. A. WINTERBURN

Trainee Public Health Inspectors:—

MISS D. KEIGHLEY (Commenced 19.9.66)

D. PERKIN

J. S. SMITH

(*) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Smoke Inspectors

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Superintendent Midwife:

Mrs. A. WARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Health Visiting Staff:—

Mrs. C. ARBLASTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.(Part 1), H.V.CERT.

MISS M. D. CLARK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Mrs. E. G. CLIFFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Mrs. I. GRAZIER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (Commenced 3.1.66)

Mrs. R. LORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (Resigned 18.12.66)

Mrs. J. MACDERMOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M.(PART I), H.V.CERT.

Mrs. A. MARSHALL (*), S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Mrs. M. P. A. MARSTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Mrs. B. M. PRASHAR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Mrs. A. T. SAUNDERS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (Commenced 1.8.66)

MISS M. B. WINSTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

(*) Fieldwork Instructor.

Assistant Health Visitors:

Mrs. J. DOYLE, S.R.N. (Commenced 8.8.1966)

MISS K. GALLAGHER, S.R.N. (Resigned 6.3.1966)

Mrs. M. MARTIN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. TATE, S.R.N.

MISS H. E. W. WRIGHT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses:

Senior: Mrs. E. WILBY, S.R.N., S.C.M., QUEEN'S NURSE

Full-time:

MRS. L. ATACK, S.R.N. (Resigned 20.3.66)
 MISS L. G. BATTAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M., QUEEN'S NURSE
 MR. F. CALCUTT, S.R.N., O.N.C. (Commenced 1.8.1966)
 MRS. D. HARGREAVES, S.R.N.
 MR. S. HEPTINSTALL, S.R.N., QUEEN'S NURSE (Resigned 30.4.1966)
 MRS. E. C. HOGARTH, S.R.N. (Resigned 6.12.1966)
 MISS P. A. LEADBEATER, O.N.C., S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. I. F. LESLIE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. B. MCCORMACK, S.R.N.
 MRS. E. WEBSTER, S.R.N. (Commenced 13.4.1966)

Part-time:

MRS. H. HARROP, S.R.N.
 MRS. E. M. HOLLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M., QUEEN'S NURSE
 MRS. V. ORPIN, S.R.N., QUEEN'S NURSE (Commenced 13.4.66)

Midwives:

MRS. B. CLARKE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. B. CROWTHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. V. HALL, S.C.M.
 MISS S. C. HOPLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. S. GAUNT, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS I. LESSONS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. C. L. MOLLOY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

School Clinic Nurse:

MRS. N. V. PARKINSON, S.R.N.

Matron, Burneytops Day Nursery:

MISS E. MOSLEY, S.R.N., R.F.N.

Physiotherapists:

MRS. M. E. HOWITT (Resigned 11.12.1966)
 MRS. M. WILSON, M.C.S.P. (Commenced 12.12.1966)

Dental Attendant: MRS. B. WARD*Domestic Help Organiser:* MRS. M. POUNDER*Venereal Diseases Social Worker (part-time):*

Mrs. E. W. COHEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT., Queen's Nurse

Supervisor, Training Centre: Mrs. P. M. VOGELER

Warden, Stoneville Hostel: Mrs. J. JACKSON

Ambulance Officers:

G. F. HOULDSWORTH (Resigned 11.9.1966)

M. G. MOUNTAIN (Appointed 12.9.1966)

Mental Welfare Officers:

J. P. GRAINGER, S.R.N., R.M.P.A.—Senior
C. ROBINSON

Assistant Mental Welfare Officer:

Mrs. F. APPS

Chief Administrative Assistant: G. F. BAUME

Administrative Assistant: J. CHARLESWORTH

Clerical Staff:—

Miss A. ARMITAGE

MISS A. J. BURKILL (Resigned 26.6.1966)

Mrs. A. COWGILL

G. S. COWGILL

Miss S. CREWE

Mrs. J. M. GIBSON

MISS M. HODGSON (Resigned 5.6.1966)

Mrs. E. MOUTREY

M. R. OLIVER

Mrs. V. SATTERSFITT

MRS. B. SUGGITT

MISS J. THORNER

MISS H. VAUSE

G. WATSON

MISS J. J. WILSON (Commenced 17.10.1966)

Mrs. D. WOOD

Mrs. P. WOOD, A.S.T.C. (Secretary to Medical Officer of Health)

PART I

SOCIAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

VITAL STATISTICS

PART I

SOCIAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

1. Area of County Borough	5,801 acres
2. Population (a) Census 1961	61,268
(b) Registrar General	
Mid-Year 1966	60,040
3. Number of dwelling houses at 31.3.66 ..	19,631
4. Density of Population	10.4 per acre
5. Rateable value at 1.4.66	£2,288,151
6. Product of a penny rate 1965/66	
(a) Gross	£9,325
(b) Net	£9,246

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Wakefield is very favourably placed as an industrial centre situated as it is in the heart of the West Riding of Yorkshire and the Yorkshire Coalfield; and is served by two main railway lines running roughly north and south and east and west. Wakefield is readily accessible to the A.1 and the London-Yorkshire Motorway is under construction and touched the City boundary on its way to Leeds, and the planned new motorway west from Hull will join this between Leeds and Wakefield. In addition there is available an up-to-date waterway system by which goods may be quickly and efficiently carried to and from the Humber ports.

Some 81 different industries operate in Wakefield, which is undoubtedly unique for a town of its size, and this diversity of industry is a welcome guarantee for the future.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births				1966	1965	1964
Legitimate—	Male			443	450	468
	Female			402	454	444
Illegitimate—	Male			55	34	32
	Female			39	38	33
Total ..				939	976	977
Birth rate per 1,000 population				15.6	16.2	16.2
Birth rate adjusted by application of comparability factor ..				16.0	16.6	16.6
Birth rate per 1,000 population (England and Wales)				17.7	18.0	18.4
Illegitimate live births per cent. of Total live births				10.01 %	7.38 %	6.65 %

Still Births				1966	1965	1964
Legitimate—	Male			6	9	10
	Female			5	15	7
Illegitimate—	Male			—	—	—
	Female			3	1	1
Total ..				14	25	18
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)				14.7	25.0	18.1
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) in England and Wales				15.4	15.7	16.3
Total live and still births ..				953	1001	995
Infant Mortality						
Infant deaths under 1 year of age				15	19	16
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births				16.0	19.5	16.4
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births				16.6	21.0	13.2
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..				10.6	00.0	61.5
Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births (England and Wales) ..				19.0	19.0	20.0
Neo-Natal Mortality						
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births				12.8	13.3	14.3
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births				11.7	13.3	14.3
Perinatal Mortality						
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths				30.4	28.0	32.2
Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)						
Number of Deaths				3	—	2
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths				3.1	0.0	2.0

Deaths	1966	1965	1964
Males	416	418	409
Females	432	389	393
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	14.1	13.4	13.3
Death rate adjusted by application of comparability factor ..	12.7	12.6	13.3
Death rate per 1,000 population (England and Wales)	11.7	11.5	11.5

A detailed statement of the number of deaths attributable to each of the causes is shown in Table I. The age group at death, sex, is also shown in this table.

A brief summary of these deaths according to a generalised classification is as follows:—

<i>Classification</i>	1966	1965	1964
Tuberculosis (all sites)	1	2	3
All other infectious conditions ..	2	1	1
Diseases of the respiratory system	134	107	106
Heart and circulatory system ..	456	438	436
Cancer	147	140	124
All other causes	108	119	132

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS

Year	Population	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Infantile Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Maternal Deaths
1957	59,590	945	15.8	736	12.3	21	22.2	47.4	—
1958	59,740	900	15.1	755	12.6	29	32.2	52.2	1
1959	59,860	894	14.9	743	12.4	27	30.2	37.1	—
1960	59,840	934	15.6	811	13.6	28	30.0	38.8	1
1961	60,038	942	15.6	783	12.9	21	22.3	40.4	—
1962	60,560	977	16.1	825	13.6	18	18.4	27.1	—
1963	60,430	910	15.1	875	14.5	25	27.5	28.0	1
1964	60,130	977	16.2	802	13.3	16	16.4	32.2	2
1965	60,100	976	16.2	807	13.4	19	19.5	28.0	—
1966	60,040	939	15.6	848	14.1	15	16.0	30.4	3

TABLE I
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1966.

Causes of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years											
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over			
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory ..	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, Other ..	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease ..	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ..	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5. Whooping Cough ..	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ..	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ..	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ..	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	F.	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ..	M.	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ..	F.	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	M.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	F.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes ..	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	F.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Coronary Disease, Angina ..	M.	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	F.	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other Heart Disease ..	M.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Other Circulatory Diseases ..	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Influenza ..	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia ..	F.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Bronchitis ..	M.	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	F.	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	M.	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	F.	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	M.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostrate ..	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ..	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations ..	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	M.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All Other Accidents ..	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Suicide ..	F.	21	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Homicide and Operations of War ..	M.	30	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..		9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

PART II

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

National Health Service Act, 1946

Section 21 Health Centres

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- „ 24 Health Visiting
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PART II

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

National Health Service Act, 1946

HEALTH CENTRES (Section 21)

No further progress was made during 1966 towards the provision of Health Centres of the type envisaged when the Act was introduced. Nor is it likely that any progress will be made as the original concept has been the subject of much experimentation by many local health authorities, and the pattern that has emerged is a varied one.

I feel it is right that general practitioners should be encouraged and assisted to work from local authority child welfare centres, particularly where these have been established in new housing estates, or to assist the practitioners where his own premises are due for demolition owing to city and town improvement schemes. Where such ends can be achieved they help to bridge the gap between local authority and general practitioner services and towards a closer integration of services.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal

Ante-Natal Clinics for the care of domiciliary patients are held at four centres in the City, and at these centres expectant mothers see the Midwife they have booked. Blood specimens for pathological examination are taken at a special clinic held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre each Wednesday morning. In addition Midwives co-operate with General Practitioners and assist them at weekly clinics which they hold in their surgeries. Women booked for a hospital confinement attend the out-patient department of the maternity hospital.

During 1966, the number of women who attended the Midwives' sessions was 485 and they made a total of 1,960 attendances.

Post-natal examinations are now undertaken exclusively by the mother's General Practitioner.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

Classes are held at four centres throughout the City for expectant mothers. All are welcome whether they are having home or hospital confinements. A total of 75 expectant mothers made 599 visits.

Mothercraft classes are organised to run concurrently with the relaxation classes by the health visiting staff who, by series of talks and the showing of film strips, provide a syllabus dealing with ante-natal care, the delivery and care of the baby.

Details of ante-natal, relaxation and mothercraft classes are as follows:—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>p.m.</i>
The Cliffe, Margaret Street	Ante-Natal	Friday	Fortnightly	2-4
	Relaxation & Mothercraft	Friday	Weekly	2-4
Hall Road, Snapethorpe	Ante-Natal	Friday	Fortnightly	2-4
	Relaxation & Mothercraft	Tuesday	Weekly	2-4
68 Batley Road	Ante-Natal	Friday	Fortnightly	2-4
	Relaxation & Mothercraft	Wednesday	Weekly	2-4
Kettlethorpe Community Centre	Ante-Natal	Wednesday	Fortnightly	2-4
	Relaxation & Mothercraft	Monday	Weekly	2-4

Child Welfare Centres

Child welfare clinics are held at six centres. These centres amply cover the needs of the community as they are sited within reasonable walking distance of all parts of the City. At the clinics the children have the services of a Doctor, whilst a Health Visitor discusses with the mother all aspects of child care and behaviour problems. The Health Visitor frequently arranges for short talks, discussions and films to be shown of matters associated with child health and welfare.

At each clinic the Health Visitor is assisted by an Assistant Health Visitor and invaluable assistance is given by voluntary workers to whom I am most grateful.

National dried milk and other welfare foods are available and details of sales during the year are given below. Proprietary branded baby foods can also be obtained, but the range is restricted.

The distribution of welfare foods during 1966 with a comparison of the previous year's figures were as follows:—

			1966	1965
National Dried Milk	..	..	4,661	5,466
Cod Liver Oil	..	..	947	935
Vitamin Tablets	..	..	1,390	1,204
Orange Juice ..	..	..	13,638	13,236

In addition 445 tins of dried milk and 618 bottles of orange juice were issued direct to the maternity hospitals and the day nursery.

A summary of attendances at the various clinics is shown in the following table:—

Child Welfare

A summary of the attendances at the various clinics is shown in the following table:—

	Batley Road	Boston	The Cliffe	East- moor	Many- gates	Snape- thorpe	Total
1. Day of Clinic (Afternoons weekly)	Thurs.	Thurs.	Mon. & Thurs.	Tues.	Tues.	Wed.	
2. Number of children who attended during the year and were born in:—							19
1966	138	92	190	66	126	121	733
1965	133	92	179	130	150	106	790
1964-61	79	122	174	67	160	88	690
3. Total number of children who attended during the year	350	306	543	263	436	315	2213
4. Total number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were under 5 years ..	2583	2007	2875	1548	2757	1912	13682

Care of Premature Babies

Arrangements exist with the Regional Hospital Board for the emergency admission of prematurely born infants to a premature-baby unit at the Manygates Hospital. An emergency "flying squad" based on the Manayagtes Hospital serves Wakefield and District. In addition an "Oxygenaire" portable incubator is stored and maintained for constant readiness at the Ambulance Depot and used for the transportation from home to hospital of any premature or young baby.

There were 45 premature live births during 1966, 38 were born in hospitals and 7 were born at home, although they were immediately transferred to hospital, whence all survived. Of the 38 born in hospital, 5 died within 24 hours of birth, ~~1 died between the 1st and 7th day, and 12 others died before the 28th day of life, indicating a survival rate of only 53 per cent.~~

In addition there was a total of 6 premature stillbirths—5 in hospital and 1 at home.

A comparison with the two previous years is as follows:—

			1966	1965	1964
Total premature live births	—		45	52	64
Died within 24 hours	—	—	5	7	5
Died within 28 days	—	—	18	8	7
Survived 28 days	—	—	27	44	57

Burneytops Day Nursery

In March 1966 the Health Committee decided to offer for sale the very large house which has been used as a day nursery since the last war and, as was mentioned in the last Annual Report, provision is being made for this service to continue by the erection of a small nursery attached to the Principal Child Welfare Centre to provide accommodation for up to twelve children. The Committee considered that the nursery was being used by many parents so that the mother could obtain employment even though there was no apparent financial reason why she should, whilst several mothers lived outside the City but were allowed to use the facilities owing to there being a surplus of places.

Although the new premises were not completed by the end of 1966, the effect of the Health Committee's decision to reduce the number of children using the nursery became effective by the end of October as a result of staff who would be redundant upon the opening of the new nursery finding employment elsewhere. The

effect was to reduce the staff to a Matron and two Nursery Assistants. I was obliged therefore to request families consisting of a husband and wife, and all persons living outside the City's boundaries to make alternative arrangements.

The number of approved places fell from 47 to 12 and, during the last two months of the year, the analysis of the number of children who attended the nursery gave information as follows:

1. Average attendances—daily					
(a) Under 2 years of age	..	..	..	..	4.4
(b) Over 2 but under 5	..	..	..	..	5.2
2. Highest attendance on any one day					
(a) Under 2 years of age	..	..	..	..	7
(b) Over 2 but under 5	..	..	..	..	7
3. Mothers' situation					
(a) In full employment	..	..	..	..	11
(b) In part-time employment	..	..	..	..	3
(c) Not in employment	..	..	..	..	1

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations, 1948

Two premises were registered at the end of 1966 providing an aggregate of 27 places, and in addition one woman was registered as a child minder.

Nursing Homes

One Maternity Home is registered under the Public Health Act, 1936, and complies with the Conduct of Nursing Home Regulations, 1963.

Summary of Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age during 1966

	<i>Children under the age of five years</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
No. of first visits	33	1
No. of subsequent visits	30	—
	—	—
Total visits	63	1
	—	—

Treatment provided:

No. of fillings	..	..	..	40	—
Teeth filled	..	..	..	38	—
Teeth extracted	..	..	..	23	1
General anaesthetics given			..	15	—
Emergency visits by patients			..	14	1
Teeth otherwise conserved			..	18	—

No. of courses of treatment completed

during the year	28	1
-----------------	----	----	----	----	---

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

The Wakefield Corporation make an annual contribution to the Wakefield Moral Welfare Association, under whose auspices The Haven at Pontefract, a home for unmarried mothers and their children is maintained. Unmarried mothers from the City of Wakefield are normally admitted to this Home to receive care and attention, although on occasions it is necessary to use the Homes of other organisations, voluntary and religious. The Council has agreed to accept financial responsibility for the maintenance of the mother whilst in the home for periods of six weeks before and seven weeks after confinement. Any contribution which the girl is able to make reduced the amount of the Corporation's liability.

During 1966, the Corporation accepted financial responsibility for 19 unmarried women.

The following report has been submitted by Miss M. E. Mills the Social Worker to the Wakefield and Pontefract Deaneries Moral Welfare Association and relates to the activities of the Association during 1966 in relation to residents of Wakefield.

During the year a total of 106 cases were referred to the Moral Welfare Worker.

35 were from Wakefield City, and the remaining 71 were from the West Riding.

Of the 35 Wakefield City cases:

- 31 were single girls expecting illegitimate babies;
- 3 were married women expecting illegitimate babies;
- 1 girl was seeking advice about an Affiliation Order.

Their ages varied greatly, but the majority were between 18 and 21 years.

16-18 years	..	11
19-21 years	..	14
22-24 years	..	4
25-30 years	..	2
31-35 years	..	2

Just over 50% of these women went to Mother and Baby Homes. Many were admitted to The Haven Mother and Baby Home, Pontefract, as the following table indicates:—

Mother and Baby Homes—The Haven				13
Others ..				6
Hospital	..	..	..	13
Home Confinements	..	..	..	1
Miscarriage	..	..	..	1

The position of 33 babies born during the year was as follows:

14 were accepted for adoption

17 returned home with the mother

Twins placed in the care of the W.R.C.C. Children's Department.

I am extremely grateful for the continued co-operation and help of the Children's Department, the Probation Office and the Public Health Department.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE (Section 23) **(Ante-natal and post-natal care)**

The Local Authority Midwifery Service is an efficient one, and in spite of a staff shortage this year, through sickness, the work has been conscientiously and diligently carried out. There has been a good liaison between the General Practitioners and the hospitals.

The expectant mothers have received attention and health education at their ante-natal and relaxation clinics.

The Midwives are in attendance at four local authority ante-natal clinics, and at four relaxation clinics. They also attend four General Practitioners' ante-natal clinics.

At the local authority clinics the Midwives work in close conjunction with the Health Visitors and the Physiotherapist who, between them, dispel the anxiety and fear that is so often attached to childbirth.

New analgesic apparatus has been provided for the Midwives this year, and this has met with much appreciation and approval by all concerned.

The seven Midwives have all been approved to supervise pupil Midwives who are completing their last three months of training on the districts. This year there have been 10 such pupils.

Obstetric Nurses taking their obstetric training, have accompanied the Midwives on their districts for one day to have an insight and experience of domiciliary midwifery.

Refresher courses have been attended, and Midwives from this Authority have met colleagues from other Authorities. Apart from formal instruction, courses of this kind are valuable as they permit a free exchange of ideas and information.

During the year 41 Midwives notified their intention to practise, 7 of them being employed by the Local Authority.

The total number of confinements within the City is reflected in the following table.

	<i>Domiciliary</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of notified births (live and still)	437	2296	2733
No. of births (live and still) to residents only — adjusted ..	446	495	941
No. of confinements of residents	435	453	888
Proportion of residential confinements	49%	51%	100%

The number of cases delivered in hospitals but attended by Domiciliary Midwives owing to early discharge was:—

(i) At twenty-four hours	12
(ii) On second day	158
(iii) On third day	55
(iv) On fourth day	25
(v) On fifth day	14
(vi) Between sixth and ninth day	96
	<hr/> 360 <hr/>

Analgesia

All the Domiciliary Midwives are equipped with Entenox analgesic equipment and gas and air was administered to 351 patients, whilst 290 patients received pethilorfan.

Incidence of Congenital Malformations

The scheme that commenced on the 1st January 1964 to notify to the Registrar General congenital malformations observable at birth resulted in 19 babies, including 3 still-born, being found to have malformations.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE (Section 23)

The establishment of Health Visitors in 1966 remained at 14 although the actual number of staff at the year end stood at 10 qualified (of whom 4 were part-time) and 4 Assistant Health Visitors which, in terms of full-time staff, was 12·25. The staffing position is a cause for some concern even though it reflects a situation existing in most industrial communities, but I am grateful to the number of married Health Visitors willing to work part-time as they help to ease the situation.

The Minister of Health in Command Paper 3022 dealing with the development of community care up to 1975 stated that present plans envisaged the employment of 8,942 whole-time Health Visitors by the end of 1975 and that, to meet the need for the additional Health Visitors who would be required, the Council for the Training of Health Visitors estimated that the number of Health Visitor students would need to increase from 640 per annum to 1,200 per annum in the next ten years. He further stated that local circumstances varied widely but he doubted the adequacy of Authorities to meet the needs of their services where they planned a growth of less than 0·17 per 1,000 population by 1975.

Our Health Visitor staffing is geared to expand by 1975 to 0·12 per 1,000 of population. Health Visitors however are also employed as School Nurses by Local Education Authorities and therefore that proportion of their time given to the School Health Service is excluded from Health Visitor statistics. The Minister however has never given Authorities any guidance in the proportion to be excluded and therefore the factor is a variable one and has led to difficulties in making comparisons between Authorities' plans.

I am grateful to the Council for their willingness to provide housing at subsidised rents and car allowances to those willing to use their own transport, but these inducements rarely have the desired effect of attracting staff from outside the region.

The pattern of work of Health Visitors is rapidly changing. An increasing amount of time is now being spent on families at risk, a considerable amount of help is directed to those of our society most in need of assistance.

There are many aspects to be covered. Prevention of disease is the aim of all concerned, and the infectious diseases are now much more under control thanks to constant supervision and prophylactic immunisations. The screening of non-infectious diseases such as arteriosclerosis, diabetes, heart diseases and cancer, is being given much thought and attention. A Cervical

Cytology Clinic has been started in the City with good effect. Trained personnel are very quick to spot the onset of these particular diseases, also to perceive the beginnings of breakdown in mental health within the families.

In the clinics the mothers are given advice on feeding and prophylactic measures.

Ante-natal and relaxation classes are attended by the Health Visitors, and the patients are given health education talks, and good advice to prepare them for motherhood.

The public however still require their Health Visitors to supply the familiar pattern of service expected of them over the years by attendance at the various types of clinics to give advice, regular home visits, particularly to those where there are young babies; but these enable the Health Visitor to employ her skills in dealing with community health. An increasing amount of her time is also spent in talking to groups of all sections of the community on various aspects of health education—a time consuming occupation, often involving considerable preparation, difficult to measure in terms of success, yet one of the most important tasks in the prevention of ill health.

We have a Geriatric Health Visitor who obtains the social background of geriatric patients who seek admission into the geriatric unit in hospital, thus helping the social workers at the hospital to assess the priorities of all these patients. She also visits the homes of the patients and sees the relatives prior to the patients' discharge from hospital. In all this work there is very close liaison with the General Practitioner.

The Diabetic Health Visitor has a good liaison with the hospital by attending the weekly diabetic clinic. She advises the new diabetics and pays them domiciliary visits. A service that is very much appreciated.

We have a liaison with the Manygates Maternity Hospital whereby a Health Visitor attends the weekly paediatric round and clinic.

We have had trained a Fieldworker Instructor, thus enabling us to give practical training to Health Visitor Students who are sent out from the Universities for such training during their academic year.

An attachment of a Health Visitor to a group practice of General Practitioners has been made this year on a part-time basis. This is a pilot scheme and will be reviewed in due course.

Refresher courses have been attended by certain Health Visitors and have proved to be most helpful.

The Health Visitors have taken Student Nurses with them on the district and to the various clinics. They have enlightened them about the social services provided by the Local Authority and given them an insight into the work of a Health Visitor, thereby improving the communication with the hospitals.

A summary of visits by the Health Visitors and Assistant Health Visitors during 1966 follows:

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during the year	Visits to Children born in 1966		Total Visits to Children born in 1965	Total Visits to Children born in 1961-64	Visits to Persons over 65 years	Visits to Mentally Disordered Persons	Total Visits All Cases	Total of Ineffectual Visits
	First Visits	Total Visits						
3560	896	3432	2605	4835	996	35	12848	2629

CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

Special care is given to those families within the City who are considered to be at the greatest social risk. They are kept under the constant supervision of the staff of all the social service departments of the Authority and very often state agencies and voluntary organisations are also involved. To effect the best means of co-operation and to provide a clearing house for the exchange of information and views a Co-ordinating Committee meets monthly to discuss the families to determine the best way by which the families can be assisted to overcome their problems and difficulties.

It is true to say that the attention given to these families is disproportionately large in relation to their problems and hundreds of hours of a Health Visitor's or Social Worker's time can be spent in supervising a single family. If measured in economic terms, however, the offspring of one family need only be kept outside a home administered by the Children's Committee for the salary of the Health Visitor to be covered, but it is a high price to pay in view of the shortage of qualified staff who could be used for undertaking an increasing amount of work amongst the better adjusted members of our society.

HOME NURSING SERVICE (Section 25)

Here again we have an efficient nursing service which is, and always has been very much appreciated by both patients and their relations in the community. The establishment of 12 Nurses has, during the last year, been kept fairly steady with the assistance of part-time staff.

The City of Wakefield has been approved by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing as being an appropriate Authority to give practical training to those Nurses wishing to obtain their Queen's Certificate, a move which has been very much appreciated by the staff.

The liaison between the General Practitioners and the hospitals has been a good one and communications with other officers working in the Local Authority has been maintained.

The Home Nursing staff have always assisted in the training of Student Nurses by taking them on their rounds and giving them a good insight into the social and environmental pattern of community life.

Details of visits and cases attended by the Nurses during 1966 were as follows:—

<i>Age at first visit in the year</i>	<i>No. of individual patients</i>	<i>No. of Visits paid to these patients</i>
Under 5 years of age	56	340
Between 5 and 64 years of age . .	341	9,276
65 years of age and over	506	17,593
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1966 totals	903	27,209
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1965 totals	886	27,796
	<hr/>	<hr/>

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

The Ministry of Health's recommended Schedule P. introduced in 1962 as a pattern of inoculations continued to be used during 1966.

This Schedule provides as follows:

<i>Age</i>	<i>Visit</i>	<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>Injection</i>	<i>Interval</i>
1-6 months	1	Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus 1	1	4-6 weeks
	2	Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus 2	2	4-6 weeks
	3	Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus 3	3	
7-10 months	4	Poliomyelitis 1	4	4 weeks
	5	Poliomyelitis 2	5	4 weeks
	6	Poliomyelitis 3	6	
18-21 months	7	Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus 4	7	

Smallpox during first 2 years

School entry Poliomyelitis 4
 Diphtheria and Tetanus

10 years or more B.C.G.

Statistics relating to Vaccinations during 1966

Type of Vaccine	Year of Birth					Others under 16	Total Courses
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
PRIMARY COURSES							
Diphtheria	359	390	60	21	72	2	904
Whooping Cough	357	389	60	19	32	—	857
Tetanus	359	390	60	21	144	10	984
Poliomyelitis	213	410	96	35	117	40	911
RE-INFORCING DOSES							
Diphtheria	1	122	168	66	571	24	952
Whooping Cough	1	121	134	56	81	3	396
Tetanus	1	122	168	66	571	24	952
Poliomyelitis	—	7	3	6	526	49	591

The number of children vaccinated against Poliomyelitis is low compared with the number vaccinated in 1965, but the outbreak of Poliomyelitis in Blackburn that year was responsible for an abnormally high uptake.

Comparing the above figures with immunisations carried out in 1965 it is evident that the number of children currently having protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is in the region of 76%. Having regard to the type of community with so many young mothers in full or part-time employment these figures speak well of the efforts of Health Visitors and General Practitioners.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis

The Chest Physicians employed jointly by the Regional Hospital Board and the Authority continue to vaccinate contacts of persons suffering from Tuberculosis. The B.C.G. vaccination scheme involving school children continued and is available to all over the age of 10, and to students attending further educational establishments, and I am grateful to the Director of Education and to Headteachers for their most valuable co-operation.

	<i>Contact Scheme by Chest Physicians</i>	<i>School Children Scheme</i>
(1) Number skin tested ..	56	831
(2) Number found positive	3	136
(3) Number found negative	53	695
(4) Number vaccinated ..	67	689

Vaccination against Smallpox during 1966

Age at date of Vaccination	0-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	Total
Number vaccinated	3	3	2	9	329	146	45	533
Number re- vaccinated	—	—	—	—	1	5	49	55

AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27)

Staff

For the greater part of the year the establishment of the service remained the same as in previous years, namely the Ambulance Officer, 1 Assistant Ambulance Officer, 1 Clerk/Telephonist, 18 Driver/Attendants and 1 Caretaker/Handyman.

However, in September Mr. G. F. Houldsworth, the Ambulance Officer resigned to take up the position of Ambulance Supervisor with Southampton C.B. and consequent upon his resignation a re-organisation took place, the effect of which was as follows:—

- (i) The Assistant Ambulance Officer was promoted to Ambulance Officer.
- (ii) The four Shift Leaders took over Control Operator duties.
- (iii) The Clerk/Telephonist reverted to a Clerical Officer.
- (iv) One additional Driver was employed to supplement the driving staff due to the redeployment of the Shift Leaders and the post of Assistant Ambulance Officer becoming supernumery to establishment.

This re-organisation resulted in an establishment as follows:—

1 Ambulance Officer
1 Clerical Officer
4 Shift Leaders
15 Driver/Attendants
1 Caretaker/Handyman

During 1966 there was a pronounced reduction in the time lost through sickness. A total of 138 days was lost, 66 of which were the result of a road accident involving a Driver travelling home from duty by cycle. This compares very favourably with the total of 153 days of actual sickness in 1965.

Training

The personnel maintained their excellent record for improving their knowledge, qualifications and interest in the Ambulance Service, with the following examination successes:—

Civil Defence Advanced Rescue

M. G. Mountain
G. S. Cowgill

Ambulance and First Aid

G. S. Cowgill
R. Crowther
B. Carr
T. J. Summers

St. John First Aid Instructors

M. G. Mountain

R. C. Bennett

B. Carr

R. Crowther

D. M. Salisbury

In June the Service was again represented at the National Association of Ambulance Officers (3 Region) Competition, for operational ambulance staffs. Experience in previous competitions, coupled with the enthusiasm of the team and the support of the Health Committee, resulted in a good placing in the final list.

Training is now being undertaken at the Ambulance Station in ambulance techniques. Advanced first aid films have been acquired and are regularly used in informal instruction periods.

Each month an incident is staged and drivers in teams of two are presented with a situation of an emergency nature. Casualties are faked to add realism and a motor van and motor cycle have also been obtained for this purpose. Friendly rivalry exists throughout these training exercises, at the end of which an informal discussion reveals the most suitable technique for each situation.

Vehicles and Equipment

During 1966 two replacement ambulances were required, but in view of the national financial situation it was deemed necessary to introduce a smaller, less expensive type of vehicle. This was an ambulance conversion on a B.M.C. J.4. chassis, fitted with a stretcher trolley and carrying full equipment. Although capable of carrying 9 sitting patients when not in use as a stretcher vehicle, space is extremely limited and it is not anticipated that further vehicles of this type will be brought into service.

All ambulances in the fleet are now equipped with resuscitation apparatus and carry an aspirator, which when used in certain accident and emergency cases, can ensure an open airway and play a great part in eliminating the danger of the patient developing hyperstatic pneumonia at a later stage. The adoption of this specialised equipment has, no doubt, been a contributory factor in the saving of additional lives.

I am pleased to say that Wakefield's fleet of ambulances is now among the best equipped in the country.

Operational Statistics

On pages 34-35 there are summary tables showing details of the amount and type of work performed during the year. As will be seen from the comparison table, there has been an overall increase in work largely due to an increase in attendance figures at the Training Centre.

A new method of compiling these figures has been adopted enabling a more concise breakdown. It can be seen from these statistics that in 1966 the mileage/patient ratios were as follows:—

Section 27 patients 4·0 miles per patient
Complete average 2·2 miles per patient

The figure of 4·0 for Section 27 patients is ·1 miles per patient higher than in 1965, but this cannot be used as a true basis for comparison owing to the exceptionally high number of long distance journeys carried out in 1966 which accounted for over 10,000 miles.

Vehicle Maintenance Workshops

During 1966, 836 work jobs were recorded, an increase over the previous year of 233. However, this is not a true comparison as work cards are now completed daily and not at the completion of the job.

Only 28 working days were lost through sickness, 20 of these being the result of an accident.

A further addition to the scheme of preventative maintenance was the introduction of quarterly inspection reports, copies of which are forwarded to departmental heads.

To facilitate a reduction in the clerical work carried out by the Mechanic a coding system has been introduced for each type of scheduled service with each department served by the workshop holding a coding key. This contains a full breakdown of the work which would be performed on any particular vehicle serviced.

The following table shows how the 836 work jobs were allocated.

Department	No. of Vehicles	Man Hours		Total	Cost		
		Mechanic	Assistant		£	s.	d.
Ambulance ..	11	882½	803¾	1685¾	757	6	6
Home Nursing ..	6	141¼	157¾	299	133	10	11
Health	1	37½	45¾	83¼	37	1	11
Education ..	2	48½	98	146½	66	9	8
Parks and Cemeteries	4	136	188	324	143	18	8
W.R.V.S.	1	41¼	47	88¼	39	7	11
Welfare	2	85	97	182	81	4	11
Civil Defence ..	3	78½	122½	201	89	0	5
Sanitary— Weights & Measures	1	65⅝	32	97⅝	44	10	0
Total — 1966 ..	31	1516⅞	1591⅞	3107½	1392	10	11
Total — 1965 ..	31	1775½	1533¼	3308¾	1423	12	4

Labour cost per vehicle per year — 1966 .. £44 5s. 6d.

— 1965 .. £44 9s. 5d.

A summary showing the number of patients conveyed and the mileage each quarter is shown in the Table which follows:

Quarter ended		March 1966		June 1966		September 1966		December 1966		Totals	
Appliance Used		Amb.	Car	Amb.	Car	Amb.	Car	Amb.	Car	Amb.	Car
Persons Conveyed											
Section 27											
Outpatients	..	1090	3113	1295	2753	1095	3127	1653	3404	5133	12397
Discharges	..	113	189	91	140	112	122	127	141	443	592
Transfers	..	274	151	285	159	294	136	298	101	1151	547
Acute Illness	..	243	51	188	44	185	44	238	32	854	171
Accidents	..	166	36	161	37	174	22	180	29	681	124
General Illness	..	351	70	222	60	242	46	348	74	1163	250
Infectious	..	2	3	5	2	6	1	4	0	17	6
Mental Illness	..	3	3	9	2	8	1	7	2	27	8
Total Section 27		2242	3616	2256	3197	2116	3499	2855	3783	9469	14095
Training Centre											
Others*	..	—	7631	—	6354	—	5763	—	6917	—	26665
Total Patients		2334	11445	2269	9737	2126	9520	2921	10937	9650	41639
Journeys											
Section 27											
Training Centre	..	740	577	694	518	777	438	830	430	3041	1963
Others*	..	—	313	—	202	—	215	—	292	—	1022
Midwives	..	90	17	5	19	2	24	7	22	104	82
Total Journeys		842	1000	712	795	812	721	880	798	3246	3314
Mileage											
Section 27											
Training Centre	..	10195	12009	11578	12712	12669	10067	13862	10753	48304	45541
Others*	..	—	5042	—	4022	—	3720	—	4372	—	17156
Midwives	..	469	181	35	172	20	256	62	312	586	921
Total Mileage		10715	17690	11659	17197	12853	14244	14141	15708	49368	64839

*Rechargeable work for other Departments.

COMPARISON TABLE

<i>Classification</i>			1966	1965	<i>Plus</i>	<i>Minus</i>
Patients' Section	..		23,564	22,300	1,264	
Total Patients	..	..	51,289	47,176	4,113	
Mileage Section 27	..		93,845	86,137	7,708	
Rail miles	..	..	900	439	461	
Training Centre	..		17,156	13,922	3,234	
Other miles	..	..	3,206	3,528		322
Total miles	..	..	115,107	103,587	11,520	
Emergency Calls	..		1,830	1,867		37
False Calls	..	..	19	13	6	

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

(This section of the National Health Service Act overlaps the provisions of all the other sections previously mentioned, and also Section 51 — Mental Health Act.)

Prevention of Tuberculosis and the After-Care of Tuberculosis Patients

Matters affecting the care and after-care of tuberculosis patients is dealt with by a sub-committee of the Health Committee which the Chest Physician attends when matters affecting patients are being discussed.

Free milk is supplied to patients suffering from Tuberculosis on the recommendation of the Chest Physician, and at the close of the year, four patients were receiving milk.

The Health Committee has the letting of 26 houses which were specially built in the thirties for the rehousing of patients suffering from tuberculosis or other serious chest conditions whose accommodation is unsatisfactory and during the year four families were rehoused.

A report on B.C.G. vaccination is given in Section 26.

Convalescent Home Treatment

The Corporation provides convalescent home treatment, usually for a period of two weeks, for those persons who are considered to be in need of a rest and are unable to meet the cost themselves. Convalescent Home Treatment is provided only on a doctor's recommendation, and the family income is taken into consideration in arriving at the charge to be borne by the recipient. During 1966, two persons benefited from the scheme.

Visit of Mass Radiography Unit to Wakefield

The Mass Radiography Unit made its annual visit to the City during October and November 1966, but on that occasion the Director of the Unit decided to concentrate the Unit's activities on visiting places of employment where foreign nationals are employed, allowing a single evening session for the general public and sessions were not allowed for the staffs of the Health and Education Departments who, if they wished to have an x-ray were obliged to attend the public session. There was wisdom in his decision as it enabled the Unit to visit a number of firms not previously brought within the previously established pattern. For example the Unit spent a whole day at the West Riding Automobile Company so as to gather foreigners from bus crews working shift patterns of employment. Other places visited included Wakefield Prison, British Jeffrey Diamond Limited, Alfred Haley & Company Limited, and Bradley & Craven Ltd.

The Director of the Unit has very kindly supplied information concerning attendances, and the results of his findings are summarised as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number examined by 100 mm. film	1,995	625	2,620
Number previously examined ..	1,641	462	2,103
Percentage previously examined ..	82.3 %	73.9 %	80.3 %

Numbers examined by groups

Industrial groups	1,261	408	1,669
Food and drink trades	79	53	132
General public	141	159	300
Prison inmates and staff	514	5	519
Totals	1,995	625	2,620

Number recalled for interview with Medical Director	23	3	26
--	----	---	----

Cases of Tuberculosis

(a) Referred to Chest Physician pre- sumed active	3	2	5
(b) Referred to Chest Physician pre- sumed inactive	2	1	3

Other abnormalities

(a) Referred to Chest Physician for further observation	16	1	17
(b) Referred to patient's own Doctor	1	—	1

Laundry Service and the Provision of Incontinence Pads

The demand for incontinence pads continues to increase and annual issues now total in the region of 14,000, whilst the issue of pillow cases and sheets to elderly bedridden patients laundered by the Health Department rarely exceeds 4 patients monthly.

Chiropody Scheme

The Chiropody Treatment Scheme which commenced in April 1960 continues to provide four free treatments in twelve months to patients falling within the priority groups, namely:

- (1) Men aged 65 years and over and women aged 60 years and over.
- (2) The physically handicapped.
- (3) Expectant mothers.

Practically all persons participating in this Scheme fall within the category of elderly persons, and a continual expansion takes place as each year passes as is indicated in the following table which shows the numbers on the register at the close of each year.

<i>Number authorised to receive treatment</i>	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
(a) Cged persons—							
domiciliary visits	179	172	122	84	63	41	26
at surgery ..	1,205	1,140	1,032	905	784	563	315
(b) Physically handicapped							
domiciliary visits	9	8	10	8	5	7	7
at surgery ..	30	23	26	23	27	21	5
(c) expectant mothers							
domiciliary visits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
at surgery ..	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
	1,423	1,343	1,191	1 020	880	633	353

Loan Equipment

A number of articles of nursing equipment which consists of such things as wheelchairs, bed-pans, urinals, air rings, beds, lifting poles, Dunlopillo mattresses, rubber sheeting, etc., are available for issue from the Public Health Department to persons being nursed in their own homes. These items are loaned free of charge to necessitous cases.

As mentioned under the respective sections care and after-care of the sick is a duty performed by the Home Nursing and Domestic Help Services. The calls made by General Practitioners for the services of a Home Nurse remains constantly high.

The prevention of illness, care and after-care extends to the sick in mind as well as the bodily sick, and I feel sure that the nursing and health visiting staff are doing much by example, advice and care in alleviating the suffering of the aged and sick in their homes.

Health Education

The task of disseminating health education falls upon many of the personnel employed by a public health department and includes nurses, public health inspectors, doctors, dentists, mental welfare officers, home helps and even the clerical staff. It is a continuing process and necessitates inculcating all social classes and age structure within our society. Patterns of human behaviour seem to be changing at a fast pace and a very great deal is spoken about the problems facing the young and the elderly. Basically however the problems are in no way different to those that existed 100 or a thousand years ago, and we all know the phrase "there is nothing new under the sun," or as Cicero commented close on two thousand years ago "the past is the present and the future is the past."

Our attitudes change to problems as our knowledge of medicine and community health is widened, our standards of living rise, reflecting greater insecurity in many and in others unusual patterns of living or behaviour, yet however bizarre the young may appear, it is astonishing how so many conform to the general and accepted pattern of living once they attain their majority. This is inescapable, particularly with the lowering of the age at which so many young people marry—a state bringing with it the need to accept the responsibilities of caring, maintaining and cherishing their partners and families.

It is inevitable therefore that our sights are directed against the young, for they are the future generation and if we can assist them to adjust their standards and personal behaviour with the emphasis on a healthy body and a healthy mind they have the armour to protect themselves against pressures with which they are bound to come up against in their later lives. It is for this reason, therefore, that health education, being a continuous process, commences in the pre-natal stage, is followed up in the early and formative years of a child's life by the health visitor in visits to the home and by observing the child at clinics and during the child's school life. Great emphasis is given by health visitors in the dissemination of information covering many topics to children in schools, but only the future will indicate the degree of their success.

The work of the public health inspectors and mental welfare officers in the sphere of health education is indicated in other parts of the Report, but both groups of staff give talks to the public on mental health and environmental problems which make a very useful and important contribution to the "prevention of ill health" which perhaps ought to be the title of this section.

Safety in the Home

During the year under review, Health Visitors have continued to carry right into the home, on their frequent home visits, knowledge and training, by pointing out to mothers the dangers inherent in such things as unsafe electrical equipment, boiling pans, sharp knives and other tools, washing machines, and in the careless storage of poisons, corrosives, pills, etc.

As will be seen from the following table, 304 people who had been injured as a result of an accident at home were treated at Clayton Hospital. This represents approximately one in every 200 of the total population.

The years of particular vulnerability, according to this table, are between one and five, falls accounting for the highest number of accidents in this group, with swallowing poisonous substances running a close second.

There were four deaths caused by home accidents—three were females over the age of 80 years, and in each case the cause of the accident was a fall. The fourth was a housewife aged sixty-one years, who was electrocuted because of the faulty wiring of an electric washing machine.

At a meeting of the Home Safety Advisory Council in October, 1966, a donation of £1 was made to the National Home Safety Committee towards the cost of promoting a "Design for Safety" Housing Competition. The reason for the competition was the fact that it is strongly felt that bad designs make homes into death traps. Badly sited meters, poorly-lighted stairs and passages, changes from one level to another, wrongly positioned power socket outlets, and other hazards can trap the old, the young, and the unwary.

Arrangements were also made by the Advisory Council for letters posted from the Town Hall to bear the message "Stop Accidents" on the postal frank, and chemists were approached with regard to asking their assistance in the collection of unwanted pills, drugs and medicines.

A "Best Guy" Competition was organised in November, and prizes of Savings Stamps were awarded to the winners by Alderman L. Boston, Chairman of the Wakefield Home Safety Advisory Council, at the A.B.C. Cinema, Wakefield.

HOME ACCIDENTS DEALT WITH AT CLAYTON HOSPITAL

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1966

<i>Type of Accident</i>	<i>All Ages</i>		0-1		1-4		5-9		10-14		<i>Total under 15 yrs.</i>		15-24		25-44		45-64		65 and over		<i>Total aged 15 and over</i>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Falls	35	52	2	9	21	10	2	4	0	1	25	24	2	1	2	6	0	15	6	6	10	28
Burns and Scalds ..	23	43	0	3	15	16	1	1	1	2	17	22	3	5	3	4	0	10	0	2	6	21
Swallowed Poisonous Substances ..	27	20	6	2	14	13	2	2	1	1	23	18	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	4	2
Cuts from Sharp Implements ..	23	29	1	1	8	4	1	0	2	0	12	5	4	10	3	6	2	7	2	1	11	24
Washing Machines ..	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other	30	18	4	3	11	8	2	0	0	0	17	11	4	0	4	5	5	2	0	0	13	7
<i>Totals</i>	140	164	13	18	70	52	9	7	4	4	96	81	14	16	14	22	8	36	8	9	44	83
	304		31		122		16		8		177		30		36		44		17		127	

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE (Section 29)

This service is one that is frequently featured in newspapers and periodicals yet, as will be seen from the table below the number of persons over the age of 65 years using the service was 563 in 1966, a very small increase over the previous year. I have consulted the 1961 Census Report and find that the number of persons aged 65 years and over was 7,000. The Welfare Committee has five homes for the provision of accommodation to the elderly with the total number of places being 152. This leaves the number of persons within the community living in their own homes at a figure of approximately 6,848.

It would appear, therefore, that although our service is widely used and is certainly known to all social workers employed in the different services in the City, there may still be many persons in the older age groups who possibly ought to be considered as needing a home help. It may be though that some are still unaware of the service or, and I believe this to be the position with many, they are unwilling to use the service as it is regarded as a form of charity or they don't want "those at the Town Hall" to know about their private affairs. Their outlook may be typical of the Northerner's attitude of wanting to retain their independence and of wanting to retain full control of the running of their homes. Whatever the reason may be it is evident that the service merely serves what might be described as the visible part of the iceberg, yet it is one that I would expect to expand as the years pass. Unfortunately in this respect the difficulty in attracting a sufficient number of women willing to undertake this work is an acute one, a situation which is good for the City's employment position, but difficult to allow any expansion.

Evidence of the difficulty is more readily appreciated by an examination of the Health Committee's financial estimates. As long ago as 1962 the Committee decided to plan for an expansion of the service by an annual growth of 7%, yet this has never been achieved and our estimated actual gross costs of the service over the past four years have increased only at the level to take account of normal increasing costs to cover higher wages and related charges for national insurance and superannuation, etc.

	1966	1965	1964
1. Number of Home Helps in em- ment on the 31st December:			
(a) Full-time	6	8	7
(b) Part-time	71	69	72
(c) All staff expressed in terms of whole time	53.1	46.41	45.25
2. Total hours worked by Home Helps	93,132	93,577	94,924
3. Visits by Organiser and staff to households	1,357	1,147	1,616
4. Analysis of cases helped:			
(i) Aged 65 years and over ..	563	549	510
(ii) Persons under 65 years of age			
(a) Chronic sick and Tuberculous	47	60	63
(b) Mentally disordered ..	4	3	9
(c) Maternity	19	26	29
(d) Others	54	32	36
Total cases helped	<u>687</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>647</u>

PART III

THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Mental Health Act, 1959

The National Health Service Act, 1946 (Section 51)

During 1966 a new venture in the field of community care has been the introduction of some patients to the Day Hospital, where they are under the guidance of hospital staff during the day, and home with their families in the evening and at night. This procedure is much more acceptable to some patients than total admission.

238 new patients suffering from mental ill-health have been referred to the Mental Health Service during 1966 and 10 new subnormal patients. The Mental Welfare Officers visit patients regularly and try to help in many ways, such as introducing them to the Social Club, admitting them to the Stoneville Hostel, arranging holidays, obtaining extra clothing and, in some cases, supplying them with furniture. Guidance is also offered on financial and marital affairs.

Towards the end of 1966, the Wakefield and District Association for Mental Health was formed with a nucleus of trained people, the Senior Mental Welfare Officer being a member of the executive Committee, and many willing voluntary workers. It is hoped that during 1967 these voluntary workers will visit those patients agreeable to receiving visits from lay people.

Mentally subnormal persons are also visited regularly as are the parents of mentally subnormal children and adults attending the Training Centre. Employment has been found for some of the adult trainees but, owing to their inability to keep pace with the demands of their colleagues, they have returned to the sheltered atmosphere of the Training Centre.

Much help and guidance is given to parents and admission to hospital for a short period is arranged for a subnormal child to enable the family to take a holiday or, sometimes a short period in hospital is advised, to relieve tensions and strain within the family.

Two men and two women are under the Guardianship of the Authority, and are resident in Stoneville Hostel. Three have had their orders renewed and one man, whose mother is old and resident in one of the City's Welfare homes, has been accepted into Guardianship and attends the Training Centre. The two

women receive an allowance from the Ministry of Social Security and attend the Training Centre, whilst the other man is employed and pays an assessed charge for his residence in Stoneville. All these persons under Guardianship are encouraged to save to enable them to keep a decent wardrobe and also take an annual holiday.

The Senior Mental Welfare Officer has visited and given talks on the Authority's mental health service to several groups such as women's meetings and youth groups, etc.

Stoneville Hostel

At the end of 1966 there were 12 persons in residence in the Hostel, the admission rate having kept fairly steady throughout the year. The hostel plays an essential part in the task of rehabilitating discharged patients to fit into community life.

Stoneville now has a male Deputy Warden and this appears to be advantageous from the point of view of the residents as both male and female patients now have someone of their own sex in whom they can confide. He also takes the place of a "father" figure to the young subnormal patients resident in the hostel.

It is envisaged that a further permanent stay hostel will be required in the not too distant future as there are in the community a number of adult subnormals living with ageing parents who will become too infirm to care for them.

Liaison with Hospitals

There is a very large psychiatric hospital within the City boundary, giving the Mental Welfare Officers many opportunities to visit and familiarise themselves with the routine of treatments and admissions, and this is very useful when reassuring patients who are dubious about the benefits of entering a psychiatric hospital. There is good co-operation between doctors and staff of the hospital and the Mental Health Service, and Mental Welfare Officers often attend joint case conferences. Admissions are also made to hospitals in Leeds, and sometimes York and Burley-in-Wharfedale. Students from the local hospital for mentally subnormal patients spend a week each with the Mental Welfare Officers as part of their training.

Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinics

The Mental Welfare Officers attend two Out-Patient Clinics in Wakefield, one at the County & General Hospital, and the other at the Pinderfields General Hospital. At these clinics they

help the Consultants by obtaining social histories from new patients, and supply the Consultants with the up-to-date information about the regular attenders. Following these consultations the patients often agree to the Mental Welfare Officers visiting them in their own homes where they find it easier to discuss their problems.

Many patients from the West Riding administrative area also attend these clinics, and the Mental Welfare Officer for their respective areas are informed of the patients' progress by the City Mental Welfare Officer.

Welcome Club

Use is made of the Training Centre to hold a weekly evening club for mentally ill patients. Members are usually in attendance by 7 p.m., and participate in discussions, dancing and indoor games such as cards, dominoes, bingo and table tennis. Refreshments are provided and the informality allows an opportunity for these individuals to mix and assists in breaking down their reservations.

An evening social activity at monthly intervals is laid on for the adult trainees who congregate after their working day and, until 8 p.m., when they are transported home in the Centre bus, they participate in games and dancing.

Training Centre

The work of the Training Centre continued to develop on the lines indicated in the 1965 Report and, on the 31st December 1966, the number of children and adults on the register was:
41 adults and 38 children.

An increasing amount of sub-contract work was carried out in the Adult Section, a very important contract being obtained from International Sports Company, involving chamfering canes to fit into protective pads for cricket and hockey, filling and making the rubber tips for the fingers of stumping gloves, fixing buckles on to straps for the cricket pads, and completing the ropes for duffle bags. In addition to this the trainees clean and reconstruct units for M. P. Stonehouse Ltd., and also make aprons for this firm, stamping prescription pads for Wakefield Executive Council and the West Riding Executive Council, and various assembly jobs for Rustcraft Greetings Cards. These activities enable the majority of the trainees to participate in occupations of a type which they would find in industry. The work enables the Centre to become self-supporting to a very much

greater extent with considerably less dependence upon the more traditional handicraft pursuits followed in previous years. Handicraft pursuits are, of course, still in evidence and the standard of work is consistently good.

Income from all sources during the year realised £833 17s. 8d. —sub-contract work £525 18s. 5d.; handicrafts £307 19s. 3d. Each trainee receives a small weekly amount by way of an incentive payment, and on receiving their “wage packet” each week they express the same satisfaction as any worker for the knowledge of a job well done and income well earned.

The efforts of the staff are much appreciated not only by me but by the parents and many visitors to the Centre. Indicative of the parents’ interest is the very active Parents’ Association which constantly endeavours to raise money for the well-being of the children and trainees to enable them to have extra equipment and to ensure that they can have an annual day off to the seaside and visits to the pantomime and other places of interest.

New Cases Reported to Mental Health Service during 1966

		<i>Totals</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>1966 1965</i>
(i) Subnormal and Severely Sub-normal Persons			
Reported by:			
General Practitioners	—	—	— 2
Hospital after discharge ..	—	—	— 5
Local Education Authority	1	2	3 8
Police and Courts ..	1	—	1 1
Others	4	2	6 11
	—	—	— —
	6	4	10 27
	—	—	— —
Guardianship Orders:			
Persons admitted into			
Guardianship during 1966	1	—	1 —
Renewal of Guardianship			
Orders during 1966 ..	—	2	2 3
Persons already under Re-			
newal Order	1	—	1 —
	—	—	— —
	2	2	4 3
	—	—	— —

Hostel:

Subnormal persons admitted to Stoneville Hostel during 1966	—	—	—	10
Visits to homes of subnormal patients	—	—	956	953

(ii) Mentally Ill Persons:

Cases reported during 1966 by:

General Practitioners ..	20	38	58	48
Hospital after discharge	30	39	69	58
Hospital after Out-Patient treatment	27	22	49	36
Police and Courts ..	9	9	18	15
Others	18	26	44	33
	<u>104</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>190</u>

Hospital Admissions dealt with by Mental Welfare Officers

	<i>Totals</i>			
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	1966	1965
Section 25 Admission for Observation	12	3	15	17
Section 26 Admission for Treatment	4	3	7	2
Section 29 Emergency Admission	23	31	54	53
Section 60 Admission by Court Order	1	—	1	2
Informal Admissions	37	44	81	72
	<u>77</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>146</u>
Admitted to Stoneville Hostel ..	7	7	14	13
After-Care visits to Mentally-ill Patients	781	1,570	2,351	2,641
Visits to other cases			367	540
Ineffectual visits			467	
Patients seen in Department ..			254	

PART IV

EPIDEMIOLOGY

The table on page 51 indicates the number of infectious diseases notified during 1966, and it will be observed that by far the highest number referred to cases of measles. Many will recall that the Ministry of Health in the early part of the year issued a circular drawing attention to a report of the Medical Research Council of the effectiveness of a measles vaccine following field trials in selected parts of the country. Many had hoped that the new vaccine would have resulted in an end to the scourge of the disease which annually disrupts the school life of many of our young children but, the Minister's advice, and that of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation of the Central Health Services Council, that the Authority should not seek to introduce the vaccine by making it available through its services was, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, accepted by the Health Committee. I am of the opinion that this was a wise decision but I keenly await the result of further field trials which are being undertaken and, immediately an effective vaccine is available I hope that it will be made available without delay.

The other diseases that have been notified are so few in number as to call for little comment. The 9 cases of dysentery were confined to three families one of whom were admitted to hospital for treatment; whilst all the single cases of erysipelas, meningococcal infection and paratyphoid fever were resident outside the City and were notified to me only because they had been admitted to a hospital within the City where the diagnosis was made. Similarly, the death from pneumonia referred to a child aged 2 who died in hospital after admittance from an address outside the City.

Tuberculosis

The number of notifications of tuberculosis show a very slight upward trend from 7 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary in 1965 to 12 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary in 1966. This rise has no statistical significance merely increasing the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis from 0·12 to 0·20 per 1,000 population.

The one disturbing feature however in the pulmonary cases was that 6 of the persons were under the age of 25. There was a close association between two of the cases and that of a third who was notified in December 1965.

The one notified in 1965 was a girl aged 17. By persevering, the health visitor discovered that the patient had been in reasonably close contact with eighteen close relatives. The chest physician screened all of them and discovered two, a man of 20 and a child of 2 to be also suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The Medical Officer of Health arranged for the Chest Physician to x-ray all women operatives of the girl's place of employment but fortunately no further cases were discovered.

This may be considered of little consequence but it does highlight the vigilance that must be maintained over a disease that many feel to be on the downward trend. It is interesting too that with one exception all cases were white persons.

The number of primary notifications of new cases of tuberculosis and deaths attributed to this condition during 1966 were as follows:—

<i>Age Group in years</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non Pulmonary</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non- Pulmonary</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 4 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 14 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24 ..	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 44 ..	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
45 - 64 ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 - 74 ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<hr/>								
	1966	7	5	—	1	—	1	—
Totals	1965	5	2	2	—	2	—	—
	1964	10	3	1	3	1	—	—

TABLE II. INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1966
(Corresponding figures for previous 2 years appear in columns 1 & 2)

Disease	Total all ages 1964	Total all ages 1965	Total all ages 1966	Under 1 year	1 years	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Cases in hospital	Deaths
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	6	10	9	..	1	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	372	380	821	44	93	126	93	196	263	4	1	1	..	..	..	2	..
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Opthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paratyphoid Fever	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pemphigus Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	6	3	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	3	1
Polio Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Scarlet Fever	15	14	17	..	..	1	..	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	20	..	27	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	439	424	885	49	94	137	100	207	281	6	3	2	1	3	2	13	1

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following report has been prepared by Mrs. E. W. Cohen, S.R.N., S.C.M.(Part I) H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse, Venereal Disease Social Worker to the West Riding County Council and the City of Wakefield.

Department 15 at Clayton Hospital, under the direction of Dr. J. Burgess, is the Clinic in Wakefield for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal and sexually transmitted diseases. Each week there are seven sessions.

One Diagnostic Clinic to deal with patients who have no history of exposure to infection but may have signs and symptoms of possible venereal or sexually transmitted disease. Children for prospective adoption and patients with doubtful serological tests for Syphilis attend this clinic.

Three Female Clinics—two afternoon and one evening sessions.

Three Male Clinics—two morning and one evening sessions.

The following remarks apply only to the residents in the City of Wakefield and it will be appreciated that only part of the population avails itself of the services of Department 15. Owing to the embarrassment many people feel when attending a Special Treatment Clinic some go to Clinics outside their home town, whilst others attend their General Practitioners for treatment and are not referred to the Venereologist, and information is unavailable of the numbers involved.

In keeping with the rest of the Country, the number of new patients attending the Clinic during 1966 showed an increase over 1965. In the case of male new patients this increase was 19% and 10% in the females. This increase cannot be co-related to the immigrant population as the number of male new patients of nationalities other than British has remained more or less stationary over the last three years.

In spite of the increase during 1966 there was no case of early infectious Syphilis and the number of patients suffering from Gonorrhoea remained much the same as in the previous year.

Teenagers

Female teenagers represented 40% of the total number of female new patients attending the Clinic during 1966 which was an improvement on 1965. The male teenager accounted for only

13% of the total number of male new patients, but even so this figure was double that of 1965. By far the largest age group of men attending for the first time is that from 20 to 30 years.

Contacts

Most patients were very co-operative in arranging for their own contacts to attend for investigation. If for any reason the patient could or would not arrange for the contact to attend, the Social Worker endeavoured to do so, but during 1966 this was necessary in only four cases.

Defaulters

Patients who have not completed treatment or observation were requested by letter to return to the Clinic. Where the letter produced no result the Social Worker either by visiting the home or place of work endeavoured to contact the patient, but here again only five patients needed visiting.

Blood Tests in Pregnancy

Routine blood tests continued to be taken by Medical Officers at Ante Natal Clinics and by General Practitioners. A patient showing a positive Blood Wasserman is usually referred to the Special Treatment Clinic for examination and for treatment if necessary. During 1966 only one patient from the City of Wakefield was referred.

Cytology Tests

Early in October 1964 the practice was started in the Female Clinics at Department 15 of carrying out vaginal and cervical cytology tests on all women with genito-urinary signs or symptoms. From Wakefield 36 patients were tested with negative results.

Visits made by the Social Worker

Number of Visits and re-visits to contacts	..	7
Number of Visits and re-visits to defaulters	..	11
Number of miscellaneous Visits, Doctors, Hospitals, etc.	.. .. .	127
Total Visits	.. .. .	145

PART V

REPORTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH MISCELLANEOUS
SERVICES

1. National Assistance Act, 1948 — Section 47 —
Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in need of
Care and Attention
2. National Assistance Act, 1948 —
Incidence of Blindness
3. Staff — Medical Examinations

National Assistance Act, 1948 — Section 47
Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in
Need of Care and Attention

No action was taken during 1966 under the powers placed on me by Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

National Assistance Act, 1948 —
The Incidence of Blindness

The Director of Welfare Services informs me that 18 persons were admitted to the Blind Register, and 10 persons were admitted to the Partially Sighted Register during 1966. The following table shows the follow-up of registered blind and partially sighted persons.

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.
Year ending 31st December, 1966

	<i>Cause of Disability</i>			
	<i>Cata-ract</i>	<i>Glau-coma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment ..	1	3	—	9
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	6	—	—	5
(c) Ophthalmic Medical Supervision	1	—	—	3
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) which have received the treatment recommended ..	1	—	—	2

Staff Medical Examinations

During 1966, 191 employees were examined by the Authority's Medical Officers who determined their fitness for entry into the Council's Superannuation Scheme.

REPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE IN WAKEFIELD

(By W. B. Twyford, Chief Public Health Inspector)

In the main 1966 has been a year of consolidation. The filling of the full establishment of public health inspectors for the first time for many years has enabled much of the routine inspection to be brought up to date, and although this is not spectacular and shows little in the way of figures in the body of the report it is a most important aspect of the work.

The one exception to the preceding paragraph is in connection with clean air. After a lapse of three years during which no progress was made with domestic smoke control it is pleasing to be able to report that work to improve the atmosphere in the City has recommenced. I have no doubt at all in my own mind but that this work of obtaining clean air is the major challenge which faces us in the field of environmental health today. The really bad housing conditions of yester-year have been overcome, in most cases clean food and water is now a reality, but unfortunately the breathing of heavily polluted air appears acceptable to many members of the community.

A considerable amount of work has been undertaken in the implementation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, and although it is a matter of disappointment that all the primary inspections had not been completed by the end of the year, this aim will be achieved early in 1967.

Developments have continued at two of the larger food preparation premises situated in Wakefield, and when these two have been completed we shall have two show places able to stand comparison with anywhere in the country.

A major development has occurred in the field of rodent control with the unification of surface and sewer treatments, and it would seem likely that in the course of a small number of years the common rat will be comparatively a rare creature.

Meat inspection has continued to take a large amount of time but in return has produced a considerable income. The difficulties which were encountered last year in connection with awkward hours of slaughtering have been largely eliminated during 1966.

I feel it would be inappropriate for me to close these remarks without making some reference to the retirement of Dr. Thompson. Although comments on staffing matters are normally contained

solely in the Medical Officer of Health's comments, I would like to place on record the deep debt of gratitude which I owe to Dr. Thompson for the support and co-operation which he extended to me during the nine and a half years we worked together.

COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints received	..	..	..	..	1687
This figure comprises:—					
Ashbins	..	..	..	..	838
Rodents	..	..	..	..	373
Drains	..	..	..	..	154
Nuisances	..	..	..	..	79
Housing	..	..	..	..	159
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	84

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Total number of inspections made	..	..	..	11982
Complaints	..	..	..	1045
Nuisances found	..	..	..	204
Re-inspection of houses under notice	..	..	..	587
Overcrowding	..	..	..	10
Re-lets and municipal applications	..	..	..	1150
Houses in multiple occupation	..	..	..	80
Improvement grants	..	..	..	142
Slum Clearance (housing inspections)	..	..	..	508
Clearance Areas	..	..	..	301
Bedding inspections	..	..	..	279
Moveable dwellings	..	..	..	117
Tents, vans and sheds	..	..	..	94
Land charges	..	..	..	32
Bakehouses	..	..	..	13
Dairies and milk distributors	..	..	..	118
Fish Friers	..	..	..	35
Food preparing premises	..	..	..	53
Food Shops under Food & Drugs Act, 1955	..	..	..	32
Food hygiene inspections	..	..	..	352
Hairdressers	..	..	..	34
Hawkers and open air caterers	..	..	..	44
Hotel and restaurant kitchens	..	..	..	24
Ice cream premises	..	..	..	90
Markets	..	..	..	75
Pet shops	..	..	..	2
Public houses and licensed premises	..	..	..	47

Shops Act, 1950	17
Shops and warehouses	123
Factories with power	68
Factories without power	6
Special premises: (electricity stations, institutions, building sites, railway sheds)	5
Outworkers	—
Smoke Control Areas	777
Smoke observations—Industrial	159
Domestic	14
Atmospheric deposit stations	42
Atmospheric pollution other visits	52
Boilerhouse inspections	22
Drainage tested	41
Drains inspected	128
Domestic sanitary accommodation	56
Public sanitary accommodation	3
Rodent infestation	367
Visits re filthy or verminous premises	80
Wasps and pigeons	52
Animals (keeping of)	12
Canal boat inspections	1
Cinemas and places of entertainment	1
Infectious disease	69
Noise nuisance	13
Offensive trades	11
Refuse accommodation	744
Plans	204
Sampling visits	385
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	895
Accidents re Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	4
Interviews	635
Miscellaneous	1266

Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936

Informal notices served	77
Informal notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1965)	56
Statutory notices served	59
Statutory notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1965)	46
Notices outstanding at the end of 1966	12
Notices served under the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, regarding ashbins	33

ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

No proceedings were taken on default of action under the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year.

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED

Accumulation of manure and other refuse removed	22
Drains	
Cleaned out, re-laid or repaired	52
New inspection chambers provided	8
Gullies cleaned out	5
New trapped gullies provided	3
Dwellinghouses	
Roof repairs	15
External walls rebuilt, cement rendered or repointed	4
Internal walls replastered	9
Ceilings replastered	1
Floors re-laid or repaired	1
Fireplaces and cooking ranges renewed or repaired	9
Windows repaired or sashes re-corded	15
New eavesgutters or rain water fallpipes provided ..	17
Eavesgutters or rain water fallpipes cleaned out or repaired	25
Handrails renewed or repaired	1
Smoky condition abated	4
Chimney stacks or pots renewed or repaired ..	1
Water Closets	
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	4
New pedestal wash down pans provided	4
Repaired	6
Service pipes to flushing cisterns repaired	6
Cleansed	1
Lighted and ventilated	6
Water Supply	
Service pipes repaired	1
Sinks renewed	1
Sink or bath waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleansed	3
Miscellaneous	
Yards paved	1
Caravans removed	41
Nuisance from keeping of animals abated	2

HOUSING

New houses erected during 1966

<i>Size of house, i.e. number of habitable rooms</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Built by Corpora- tion</i>	<i>Built by private enterprise</i>
3 rooms	235	221	14
4 rooms	197	151	46
5 rooms	35	23	12
6 rooms	5	—	5

Clearance of Unfit Houses

During the year confirmation of the following Orders was received from the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

<i>Name of Order</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>	<i>Date of represen- tation</i>	<i>Date of Order</i>	<i>Date of Con- firmation</i>
Crystal Place No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order ..	28	57	10th Sept. 1964	2nd Feb. 1965	6th May 1966
Denmark Street Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Compul- sory Purchase Order	137	326	16th Sept. 1965	5th Oct. 1965	4th Oct. 1966

The following representations concerning unfit houses were made to the Council during the year:

<i>Name of Order</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Popula- tion</i>	<i>Date of represen- tation</i>	<i>Date of Order</i>
College Grove No. 1 Com- pulsory Purchase Order ..	3	6	16th June 1966	4th Oct. 1966
Clarendon Street No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order	6	14	16th June 1966	4th Oct. 1966
Albion Street No. 1 Com- pulsory Purchase Order ..	26	69	16th June 1966	4th Oct. 1966
Howard Street No. 1 Com- pulsory Purchase Order ..	14	26	16th June 1966	4th Oct. 1966

<i>Name of Order</i>	<i>No. of Popula- Houses tion</i>		<i>Date of represen- tation</i>	<i>Date of Order</i>
Elm Street No. 1 Compul- sory Purchase Order ..	48	110	7th July, 1966	4th Oct. 1966
Hatfeild Street No. 1 Com- pulsory Purchase Order ..	12	21	16th June 1966	4th Oct. 1966
Hatfeild Street No. 2 Com- pulsory Purchase Order ..	18	36	16th June 1966	4th Oct. 1966
Hatfeild Street No. 3 Com- pulsory Purchase Order ..	2	4	7th July 1966	4th Oct. 1966
York Street No. 2 Com- pulsory Purchase Order ..	5	8	16th June 1966	4th Oct. 1966
York Street No. 3 Com- pulsory Purchase Order ..	2	9	16th June 1966	4th Oct. 1966
Ings Road No. 1 Compul- sory Purchase Order ..	7	14	16th June 1966	4th Oct. 1966
Chald Lane No. 1 Com- pulsory Purchase Order ..	9	22	16th June 1966	4th Oct. 1966
Cliff Street No. 1 Compul- sory Purchase Order ..	10	27	16th June 1966	4th Oct. 1966

Houses Demolished

During the year 103 houses were demolished, 95 being in Clearance Areas and 8 individual unfit houses.

Houses in Multi Occupation

There has been no apparent change in the position concerning these properties during 1966. It is realised that the information at present available is incomplete and this position will remain until it has been possible to undertake a survey of the whole of the houses in the City.

Some information has been obtained from the electoral roll but this only points to the houses occupied by families of differing surnames and does not indicate whether the additional surname is as a result of the marriage of a member of the family.

The general conditions in the known houses have been satisfactory and where difficulties arise it is largely due to the different way of life some of the immigrant population adopt. This is a continuance of their habits in their homeland and only a programme of education as to the way of life in this country will provide a solution.

RENT ACT, 1957

During the year no action of any sort was taken under the Rent Act, 1957 and at the end of the year 46 certificates were still operative. This represents a decrease of 11 on the previous year and is due to the houses concerned having been demolished under the Council's clearance programme.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Only one permanent licence is now operative in the City and during 1966 two temporary licences, each lasting six months, were given in connection with building works.

I commented at some length in last year's report on the difficulties encountered in dealing with moveable dwellings occupied by itinerant traders. These have continued during 1966 and if anything the resistance from these traders is stiffening. There is a greater tendency to threaten physical violence and it has been found increasingly necessary to be accompanied by police officers to prevent difficult situations arising.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Registration under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959

Distributors with premises within the City	.. ..	21
Distributors with shop premises at which milk is supplied only in the properly closed and unopened vessels in which it is delivered to the shop	.. ..	142

Milk (Special Designations) (General) Regulations, 1963

A total of 225 licences issued under these Regulations was in operation during 1966 and comprised the following:

- 46 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised.
- 151 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Sterilised.
- 27 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Untreated.
- 1 Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

During the year a total of 144 samples of milk was submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

A detailed analysis of the type of milks sampled is shown in the Table on page 64.

Bacteriological Examination of Water

During the year 65 samples of water were submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

The samples comprised:—

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Mains Water	10	10	—
Baths and paddling pools	30	30	—
Streams and becks	7	—	7
Washing-Up	18	7	11

The samples of stream water which are reported as being unsatisfactory were in the main associated with an investigation of pollution of a small stream in the Kettlethorpe district. These and associated chemical samples showed that the pollution was coming from a colliery situated outside the City boundary and the matter was referred to the appropriate local authority for investigation.

During the year a routine sampling procedure of washing-up waters obtained from the sinks of snack bars, restaurants etc., has been commenced. It is appreciated that there are no standards for such waters and that the result can be materially affected by the

Bacteriological Examination of Milk to which a Special Designation was Applied

Month	Pasteurised						Sterilised			Untreated		
	Methylene Blue			Phosphotase			Turbidity			Methylene Blue		
	No.	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	No.	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	No.	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	
January	5	5	—	5	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	
February ..	6	6	—	6	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	
March ..	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	
April ..	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	
May ..	4	3	1	4	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	
June ..	5	5	—	5	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	
July ..	5	5	—	5	—	1	1	—	4	3	1	
August ..	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	
September	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	21	18	3	
October ..	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	
November	5	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	18	15	3	
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	1	
Totals	60	57	3	60	—	6	6	—	78	70	8	

timing of the sampling. It has been found, however, that it is advantageous to be able to show to a food handler that the water they are using has a high bacterial content and by this means it is hoped to persuade the food trader to change the washing-up water far more frequently or to incorporate a suitable bacteriacidal agent.

Bacteriological Examination of Other Foods

During the year 27 samples of food were submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Type of Food</i>	<i>Report</i>
1.	Potted Salmon	Satisfactory
2	Brawn	Satisfactory
3	Imitation Cream	Satisfactory
4	Haslet	Satisfactory
5	Mussels	Satisfactory
6	Cheese	Satisfactory
7	Jellied Veal	Satisfactory
8	Corned Beef	Satisfactory
9	Beefburger	Satisfactory
10	Boiled Ham	Satisfactory
11	Cream Curls	Satisfactory
12	Imitation Cream Splits	Satisfactory
13	Carton Cream	Methylene Blue decolourised after 4 hours
14	Imitation Cream Split	Satisfactory
15	Fresh Cream	Methylene Blue decolourised after half an hour
16	Fresh Cream	Satisfactory
17	Orange Squash	Satisfactory
18	Fresh Cream	Satisfactory
19	Fresh Cream Trifle	Satisfactory
20	Fresh Cream Trifle	Satisfactory
21	Black Pudding	Satisfactory
22	Brawn	Satisfactory
23	Ox Tongue	Satisfactory
24	Yoghourt	Satisfactory
25	Fresh Cream	Methylene Blue decolourised in 2 hours
26	Fresh Cream	Methylene Blue decolourised in 2½ hours
27	Mussels	Satisfactory

In general the laboratory reports on samples of foods submitted during the year are satisfactory, the only adverse reports being connected with cartons or bottles of fresh cream. In these instances the failure of the cream to meet the necessary standards had been due to carelessness in storage arrangements at retail shops and the faults have been brought to the attention of the management.

Laboratory Facilities

The bacteriological examination of water, milk, foods and pathological specimens is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Wood Street, Wakefield.

Chemical analysis of foods, drugs, fertilisers and water are carried out by Mr. R. A. Dalley, F.R.I.C., who is employed as the City Analyst for Leeds and also acts for the City of Wakefield.

Biological Tests for Tubercle Bacilli and Brucella Abortus

During the year 10 samples were submitted for chemical analysis. Six of these were reported as satisfactory.

I have already commented under the heading Bacteriological Reports on samples obtained from a stream in the Kettlethorpe district. The unsatisfactory chemical samples originated from this same source.

One other sample is worthy of note. A farmer complained that a pond in one of his fields seemed to be showing the presence of creosote. Chemical analysis confirmed this and it is assumed that the pollution is coming by natural drainage from a nearby colliery where there is a disused coking plant. It is difficult to see how any improvement can take place until the ground has naturally cleansed itself.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

A total of 225 samples (134 formal and 91 informal) of food and drugs were submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act during the year.

Details of the samples taken are as follows:

NATURE OF COMMODITY

(a) Milk

<i>Number Examined</i>	<i>Number Adulterated</i>	<i>Percentage Adulterated</i>	<i>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</i>
92	4	4·3 %	<p>One sample submitted as “Hot Milk” contained 11·6 per cent added water due to the milk having been heated by injection of steam. Warning letter sent to Vendors.</p> <p>Two of the samples were dirty milk bottles, and the processing dairy was prosecuted, and fined £30 and 30s. costs and, £30 and 78s. costs.</p> <p>One sample contained 0·05 International Units of Penicillin per mil. Referred to the Milk Marketing Board.</p>

(b) Other Foods

	<i>Number Examined</i>	<i>Number Adulterated</i>	<i>Percentage Adulterated</i>	<i>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</i>
Almonds, ground	—	
Beans with pork	—	
Beverage Powder	—	
Beer	—	
Biscuits	—	
Butter	—	
Buttered Teacake	—	

<i>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</i>			
<i>Number Examined</i>	<i>Number Adulterated</i>	<i>Percentage Adulterated</i>	
Cakes	5	3	60%
One sample consisted of a walnut cake which contained a splinter of glass, but as insufficient evidence was available as to how the glass got into the cake no further action was taken. The second sample was a cream cake which contained fibres and grit. Warning letter sent to bakery. The third sample was a milk chocolate marshmallow which contained a filter-tip from a cigarette. Bakery fined £20 and £3 18s. costs.			
Cake decorations ..	1	—	—
Cake, pudding and bun mixtures ..	2	—	—
Cheese.. ..	2	—	—
Cherries, glaze ..	1	—	—
Chocolate, cooking ..	1	—	—
Coffee, and coffee and chicory essence ..	3	—	—
Condiment, non-brewed	2	1	50%
This sample was chemically satisfactory but a growth of mould was found in the bottle. Letter sent to the manufacturers.			
Cream	1	—	—

		Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated	Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples
Cream Substitute	..	1	—	—	
Dripping, beef	..	1	—	—	
Fish cakes	..	1	—	—	
Fish and fish products	..	2	—	—	
Flour, self-raising	..	1	—	—	
Flour, soya	..	1	—	—	
Fruit canned	..	1	—	—	
Fruit, dried	..	3	—	—	
Fruit juice	..	2	—	—	
Fruit pie	..	1	1	100%	The sample was a bilberry pie which contained part of a large black beetle. Letter sent to bakery.
Hamburgers	..	2	2	100%	These two samples contained 62 and 64 per cent of meat, and although there is no legal standard for the meat content of hamburgers it is usual for them to contain at least 80 per cent. Letter sent to manufacturers.
Honey	..	1	—	—	
Ice-Cream	..	15	—	—	
Ice lolly syrup	..	1	—	—	
Jelly	..	4	—	—	
Lard and cooking oil	..	3	—	—	
Margarine	..	2	—	—	
Meat Products (Canned)	..				
Ox tongue	..	1	—	—	
Stewed steak in gravy	..	1	—	—	

Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples

		<i>Number Examined</i>	<i>Number Adulterated</i>	<i>Percentage Adulterated</i>	
Mustard	..	1	—	—	These two samples contained 30 and 34 per cent of strawberries. The Food Standards (Preserves) Order requires 38 per cent strawberries. Matter taken up with manufacturers. The two samples contained only 47 and 58 per cent of meat whereas it is usual for them to contain 50 and 65 per cent respectively. Letters sent to manufacturers.
Nut Mix	..	1	—	—	
Peanut butter	..	1	..	—	
Pickles and sauces	..	4	—	—	
Preserves	..	8	2	25%	
Sausage	..	8	2	25%	
Slimming biscuits	..	1	—	—	
Soft drinks and soft drink powders	..	4	—	—	
Soup powder	..	1	—	—	
Spirits	..	5	—	—	
Suet	..	1	—	—	
Sweets	..	4	—	—	
Syrup	..	1	—	—	
Tea	..	1	—	—	
Vinegar	..	1	—	—	

<i>Number Examined</i>			<i>Number Adulterated</i>	<i>Percentage Adulterated</i>	<i>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</i>
Wine	..	..	5	1	20%
					This sample contained artificial colouring matter and its presence suggested that this was probably a British Wine, the sale of which under the unqualified description "Sherry" constitutes a contravention of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887. Letter sent to manufacturers.

(c) Drugs

Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine ..					
Aspirin Tablets	..	1	—	—	
Camphorated Oil	..	1	—	—	
Cough Mixtures	..	1	—	—	
Flowers of Sulphur	..	7	—	—	
Laxative preparations					
Olive Oil	..	1	—	—	
	..	2	—	—	
	..	3	—	—	
		225	17	7.6%	

This sample was incorrectly described on the label. Letter sent to manufacturers.

The number of complaints of foreign material in foodstuffs is still giving cause for concern. It would appear that the work which has been carried out to try and obtain a satisfactory standard of food hygiene is still not having the desired effect in this district. The housewife is undoubtedly becoming more willing to register a complaint when she finds some foreign object in foodstuffs, but too often the investigation into the complaint shows that the circumstances which have led to its presence could have been avoided had greater care been taken. In many instances the cause is a moment's carelessness by a food handler, in others the failure of management to provide proper facilities.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

The requirements of this legislation are little known but every effort is made to ensure that the requirements are complied with so far as labelling of foodstuffs etc., is concerned. It will be noted from the list of samples submitted that one of these contravened the requirements of the Merchandise Marks Act in that it was sold under a misleading label.

FOOD HYGIENE

<i>Type of premises</i>	<i>No. of premises</i>	<i>No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16</i>	<i>No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies</i>	<i>No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19</i>
Grocers and Provision Dealers	137	128	137	132
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	29	29	29	29
Butchers	39	36	39	27
Bakers and Confectioners	18	18	18	18
Greengrocers	14	13	14	13
Sweets and Confectionery	44	43	44	43
Restaurants, Coffee Bars and Factory Canteens..	46	45	46	46
Public Houses, Clubs and Off-licences	76	68	76	75

Earlier in this report I have commented that the housewife is becoming more fastidious as regards foreign bodies in food, but unfortunately this same trend is not always noticeable in regard to her general shopping habits. At times of a major outbreak of enteric disease or food poisoning the housewife demands a very high standard of hygiene, but as the outbreak recedes in the memory the standard is lowered. Prepared meat which has been stored sliced in windows and which is handled by the shop assistant in a careless manner is accepted rather than risk a rebuff by making a complaint. It cannot be emphasised too often that the persons who can make the greatest impact in the demand for a higher standard of food hygiene is the ordinary housewife in the course of her routine shopping.

It has been pleasing to note a slight increase in the demand for talks to various types of organisations, and it is hoped that this demand will continue to increase in the future.

REGISTRATION OF HAWKERS OF FOOD

The Wakefield Corporation Act, 1938, requires certain businesses to be registered, and the following is a summary of same.

Section 109

(a) Any person, other than a person keeping open shop, who sells, offers or exposes for sale meat, fish, fruit or vegetables from a cart, and

(b) Any premises used or proposed to be used as storage for such food.

The number of businesses (hawkers) registered at the end of 1966 was 74.

The number of registrations effected under the Act seem to be increasing as the housewife becomes more and more accustomed to the ease of purchasing at her front door rather than having to go into a central shopping area. It will be readily appreciated that it is far more difficult to keep an adequate check on a mobile shop than on static premises, and I would earnestly request the co-operation of all citizens of Wakefield in maintaining reasonable standards in these vehicles. When the conditions seem unsatisfactory it would be very helpful if notification of this could be sent to this office together with an approximate time when the vehicle is in a particular locality, and it would then be quite easy to arrange for a public health inspector to carry out an inspection and at the same time to check on the condition of the foodstuff being offered for sale.

Another aspect of this mobile trading which makes it difficult to control is the tendency for commodities such as hot dogs etc., to be sold outside office hours and again it is necessary to have the co-operation of the public if satisfactory standards are to be maintained.

ICE CREAM

During 1966, 17 applications for registration of premises under Section 110 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1938, were received. Some of these were in respect of changes of occupiers and the total number of premises registered was 197. Only one of the premises is used for the manufacture of ice cream, the others being for storage and sale only.

A total of 61 samples was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination during the year. All the samples were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test recommended by the Ministry of Health and were provisionally graded as follows:—

Total Number of samples	Provisional Grades			
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
61	59 (96·7%)	2 (3·27%)	—	—

As in previous years it is pleasing to be able to comment that all the samples submitted for examination proved to be satisfactory. One tends to accept the high standard of ice cream without giving adequate thought to the very considerable work that was undertaken during the late 1940's and the 1950's by the trade itself and by Health Departments generally in bringing about this very satisfactory state of affairs.

WAKEFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1938

Section 110

Registration of Food Preparation Premises

Premises used or intended to be used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food for sale, are required to be registered under the above mentioned Act.

The number on the Register at the end of 1966 was 33.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

After a full year's operation of the new slaughterhouse in Wakefield it is now possible to give a more realistic appraisal as to the way it is working.

An examination of the records of animals slaughtered will show that it has increased over last year and it now seems to have settled into a fairly standard pattern.

The principal difficulty which we are encountering from a

staffing point of view is the apparent inability of the Company to give an accurate forecast of the daily kill. Because of this we are frequently faced with one of two situations; either being advised that a kill necessitating two inspectors on duty at the new slaughterhouse is expected and having arranged for this finding that the throughput is much smaller than had been anticipated, or the exact opposite and a situation arising where a small kill is notified and a rapid increase necessitates a sudden transfer of an additional inspector from other work. This usually has to be preceded by the inspector returning home to change into older clothing owing to the extremely limited facilities available at the slaughterhouse and the difficulty of getting into the meat inspector's office without becoming splashed with blood and grease.

Due to the co-operation of the local management the difficulties which were being encountered during the early stages on account of late night and weekend slaughtering have been overcome and consequently it has not been found necessary to take any action to limit the hours of slaughtering.

On the other side of the picture, meat inspection brought in an income of £3,472 during 1966, and no authority can expect to obtain an income of this size without having to give considerable service in return.

It is interesting to note that when the new slaughterhouse was being planned the City Council were at great pains to protect the rights of the local butcher and certain safeguards were written into the agreement with the operating Company. In the main this has not been utilised and I would imagine that less than one per cent of the meat slaughtered at the new slaughterhouse is sold in Wakefield and district.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

A total of 32 licences to slaughter or stun animals was issued during 1966, 26 of the licences were renewals and 6 were new licences.

Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during 1966

<i>Animals</i>		<i>Private Slaughterhouses</i>
Cattle ..	..	7,893
Calves	..	16
Pigs ..	..	39,835
Sheep	..	31,707
		<hr/> 79,451 <hr/>

A total of 79,451 animals was slaughtered in 1966, compared with 70,194 in the previous year, an increase of 9,257.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	7643	250	16	31707	39835	—
Number inspected	7643	250	16	31707	39835	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned..	—	2	1	55	78	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned..	2799	171	4	2541	3464	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- eases other than Tubercu- losis and Cysticerci ..	36·62	63·33	25	8·013	8·696	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	162	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0·406	—
Cysticerci.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned..	6	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ..	6	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Inspection of Other Food

<i>Food</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>qtr.</i>	<i>st.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Batter Mix	—	—	—	1	9
Cereals.. .. .	—	1	2	1	0
Cheese Spread	—	1	2	0	12
Chocolate Teacakes	—	—	1	0	3
Cocoa	—	—	1	1	8
Custard Powder	—	—	—	—	12
Dried Fruit	—	—	3	1	9
Fish	—	3	2	0	13
Fruit	—	4	2	0	8
Meat	—	—	2	0	8
Milk Puddings	—	—	1	0	3
Poultry	—	—	1	0	2
Salt	—	—	1	0	10
Split Peas	—	—	—	—	8
Sultanas	—	—	—	—	13
Tea	—	—	1	0	8
Tomato Paste	—	—	1	1	10
Vegetables	—	19	0	0	1
Small amounts of various food ..	—	—	—	2	4
	1	15	0	1	1

<i>Canned Food</i>	<i>No. of Tins</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>qtr.</i>	<i>st.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Meat	1,364	1	13	2	1	2
Milk	71	—	—	—	2	13
Vegetables	1,444	—	12	0	0	4
Fruit	1,140	—	17	3	1	9
Fish	151	—	3	3	1	11
		3	7	3	1	11
Total	4,170	5	2	3	2	12

Disposal of Unsound Food

It is pleasing to be able to report a positive improvement in the disposal of unsound food (other than meat and offal). All of this is now incinerated in the Department's own incinerator installed at the ambulance station and disinfestation centre in Brunswick Street. The disposal of this food created practical problems as the bulk of it is contained in tins or jars, but these appear to have been overcome and it is hoped that the disposal of unsound food in this way will assist in the elimination of rat infestations on

the municipal tips. Unfortunately it has not been possible so far to arrange for unsound foodstuffs etc., from the wholesale and retail markets to be disposed of in the same way.

The unsound meat from the private slaughterhouses is disposed of by sale to processing contractors whose plants have been approved by this department.

Inspection of Poultry Processing plants

There are no poultry processing premises within the City.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

A total of 12 samples of fertilisers and 8 feeding stuffs were taken in the manner prescribed by the Act during 1966. 19 of the samples were reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be of satisfactory composition.

In the case of 1 unsatisfactory sample, the irregularity was of a minor nature and an appropriate letter was sent to the retailer.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

A total of 21 samples has been submitted to the Prescribed Analyst under the Act during 1966.

The following registrations, etc., were effected during 1966:

Number of licences issued to manufacture rag flock	..	1
Number of premises registered where rag flock is used in connection with the business carried on	.. ..	—
Total number of premises on register	.. ..	5

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The readings obtained from the six recording stations operated in the City are forwarded to the Ministry of Technology Laboratory at Warren Spring where they are passed through a computer. The inevitable delay in the return of these results prevented me from commenting on the table which was included in last year's annual report. For the first time this showed a reduction in the overall pollution figures and was the first real sign that the action which this and other local authorities have taken under the Clean Air Act is proving beneficial. At the time of writing this report complete figures are not available for 1966 but an examination of the first eight months' figures shows that this reduction is likely to continue.

During 1966 the Sandal No. 2 Smoke Control Order was brought into operation. This Order was originally made by the Council on the 1st January, 1963, confirmed by the Minister on the 14th May, 1963, and should have become operative on the

1st June, 1964. When Circular 69/63 and the associated White Papers on fuel supplies were published the Council felt that the new basis for assessing grant should be applied to this Order and decided to defer the coming into operation of the Order until further representations had been made to the Minister. These negotiations extended over three years and when it became finally apparent that the Minister was not willing to concede any further grant aid the Council allowed the Order to be brought into operation.

This decision caused great concern amongst the householders, particularly on the municipally-owned houses in the Order, and two public meetings were held, one which was sponsored by the Health Department. This meeting which was attended by the Chairmen of the Health, Housing and Town Planning Committees, by members of the Council, the Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health and myself lasted for two or three hours. Little new material was raised during the meeting but it acted as a useful safety valve and the objectors received assurances from the highest level that their complaints would be sympathetically investigated.

After the 1st June the Order was introduced in a gradual way and although some initial difficulties were encountered these have been overcome. Local fuel distributors have been able to meet their commitments and in the early stages additional Public Health Inspectors were allocated to the area to ensure a minimum delay in dealing with complaints.

By the end of the year it was apparent that some of the older type of grates installed in the houses were not meeting modern day requirements and negotiations are still in progress with the Ministry to try and obtain grant aid towards the replacement of this particular type of appliance.

The bringing into operation of the Sandal Order opened the door for further smoke control and in October the Health Committee approved the making of the Flanshaw No. 1 Smoke Control Order affecting 1168 properties and this was subsequently confirmed by the City Council and submitted to the Minister.

The elimination of smoke from industrial chimneys has now reached a stage where progress is very slow. In the main the industrial boiler plant in the City has been modernised and is now satisfactory but in three of four instances practical difficulties are being encountered and these are taking some time to resolve. In every case where regular emissions are recorded the management concerned are taking steps to try and improve the position.

One works in the City which has hitherto been dealt with by this department has now been transferred to the control of Her Majesty's Alkali Inspectorate.

TABLE I
Result of Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide and Air Filter Apparatus

National Survey Classification of Site	C.1		C.2		A.2		D.1E.		B.3		B.3	
	Power Station (15)		Double Two Shirt Co. (17)		Stanley Street (20)		Public Health Dept. (18)		Hall Road (19)		Kettle- thorpe (21)	
Month	Smoke mg/ Cu.M.	S.O ₂ mg/ Cu.M.	Smoke mg/ Cu.M.	S.O ₂ mg/ Cu.M.	Smoke mg/ Cu.M.	S.O ₂ mg/ Cu.M.	Smoke mg/ Cu.M.	S.O ₂ mg/ Cu.M.	Smoke mg/ Cu.M.	S.O ₂ mg/ Cu.M.	Smoke mg/ Cu.M.	S.O ₂ mg/ Cu.M.
January ..	326	245	314	320	355	287	311	400	467	341	259	236
February ..	195	184	146	240	210	221	150	289	287	254	114	161
March ..	219	232	90	143	148	191	133	232	143	198	90	132
April ..	102	122	90	237	133	171	99	241	181	201	63	153
May ..	224	156	—	—	86	125	86	203	114	157	55	106
June ..	—	—	66	96	72	124	83	138	83	121	45	94
July ..	97	83	45	100	62	122	49	139	63	125	31	123
August ..	146	104	64	94	60	141	66	140	82	132	45	99
September ..	244	182	125	149	113	186	199	216	225	180	—	—
October ..	287	216	198	203	154	189	162	296	280	232	146	160
November ..	239	240	190	175	128	199	224	318	291	237	159	200
December ..	—	—	—	—	82	167	221	269	299	212	120	147
Total ..	2079	1764	1328	1757	1593	2123	1783	2881	2515	2390	1127	1611
Average (1966)	207.9	176.4	132.8	175.7	132.8	177.0	148.6	240.0	209.6	199.1	102.5	146.5
Average (1965)	208.8	204.4	147.6	203.0	210.2	211.2	167.3	273.8	226.8	231.5	146.9	185.4

Industrial

1. Dark Smoke:	Number of contraventions recorded	2
2. Furnaces (Section 3):	Number of notifications received	7
3. Height of chimneys:	(a) Number of plans submitted showing new chimneys	4
	(b) Number approved ..	4

Domestic

Number of smoke control areas:

1. (a) In operation at 31st December, 1966	7
(b) Number of dwellings	2289
(c) Acreage covered	1226
2. (a) Confirmed by Minister but not operative at 31st December, 1966	—
(b) Number of dwellings	—
(c) Acreage covered	—

RODENT CONTROL

Number of complaints investigated	373
Number of survey visits	128
Operations at non-agricultural premises	329
Operations at agricultural premises	4

The responsibility for treating sewers to free them from rat infestations has been transferred to this department and this means that it is now possible to obtain complete co-ordination of surface and sewer treatments.

During the year a start has been made, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, at achieving a one hundred per cent treatment of the entire sewerage system. This full treatment will extend over eighteen months to two years but it is hoped that it will result in the virtual elimination of rodents from the sewerage system and that this will result in a considerable decrease in surface infestations.

VERMINOUS PREMISES**Hydrogen Cyanide Fumigation**

During 1966 the following work in connection with the disinfestation of houses found to be infested with bed bugs was carried out:—

Number of municipal houses fumigated ..	—
Number of privately owned houses fumigated	—

Spray Disinfestation

Municipal houses	13
Other than Municipal Houses	2

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The number of sub-standard closets at the end of 1966 was:—

Trough Closets	..	..	..	..	2
Privy Middens	..	..	..	..	—
Chemical Closets	..	..	..	..	1

REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION

Wakefield Corporation operate a bin replacement scheme and levy an annual charge (3/- per annum) along with the general rate.

As and when a notice is served requiring the provision of an ashbin the property is brought within the scheme.

Total number of ashbins on maintenance at the end of 1966	..	..	..	..	..	8692
Number of ashbins renewed at properties under the maintenance scheme during 1966..	..	..	..	..	..	588

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Offensive Trades on the Register at the end of 1966

Tripe boiling	1
---------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

CANAL BOATS

One canal boat was inspected during 1966. The total number of boats on the register is 2, the same as last year.

WAKEFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1938

Section 154

Registration of hairdressers' and barbers' premises.

The number on the register at the end of 1966 was 84 (a decrease of 7).

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

During the year 5 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories reporting contraventions of the Act.

Outworkers (Section 110)

No notifications were received of persons employed as outworkers.

I. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

	Number on Register	Number of			Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices		
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	7	6	—	—	—
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	374	68	3	—	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	37	5	—	—	—
Totals	418	79	3	—	—

II. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were					Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	7	2	—	5	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	9	2	—	5	—	—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During 1966 a considerable amount of work was undertaken in connection with inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and at the end of the year 551 premises had received a primary inspection out of a total of 739 on the register.

The general impression obtained from these inspections is that very few premises, even of modern construction, are found to meet the requirements of the Act at the time of the primary inspection. The most commonly found defects relate to the ventilation and separation of sanitary accommodation and to lighting. This is particularly applicable in the case of office accommodation.

It has been our experience in Wakefield that where notices are sent out relating to shop premises, the work is very soon put in hand but more difficulty is experienced in obtaining compliance with notices relating to offices. In this latter class of premises there is a tendency to feel that because the conditions are considered to be satisfactory by some senior member of the company, that they are ipso facto satisfactory so far as the legislation is concerned.

A difficulty which is frequently encountered in Wakefield, and I am certain in most other towns where central area re-development is proceeding, is the instance where plans for speculative development are submitted without any details as to how the accommodation is to be occupied. In these instances, comment can only be made on the overall occupation of the building although we do give guidance as to the maximum permitted occupation. When the building is eventually sub-let and firms wish to retain parts for their sole use, this can have the effect of completely altering the requirements as regards sanitary accommodation, access to sanitary accommodation, meal taking facilities, cloakroom facilities etc., and quite naturally the occupiers of new premises resent being asked to undertake structural alterations.

Registration and General Inspections

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving an inspection
Offices	19	211	173
Retail shops	13	416	325
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	15	30	9
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	—	79	42
Fuel Storage depots	—	3	2

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act: 899.

Reported Accidents

Workplace	No. reported	Total No. investigated	Action recommended			No. action
			Prosecution	Formal warning	Informal advice	
Offices	3	—	—	—	—	3
Retail shops	15	1	—	—	—	15
Wholesale shops, warehouses	27	—	—	—	—	27
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	6	—	—	—	—	6
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	51	1	—	—	—	51

Number of applications for exemption Nil.
 Number of prosecutions Nil.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1966

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1966:

Food and Drug Samples	..	..	..	..	225
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	..	..	..	..	21
Water Samples	..	..	..	..	10
Water for Radioactivity	..	..	..	..	12
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	1
					<hr/> 269 <hr/>

The table on pages 67–71 summarises the articles submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The percentage of unsatisfactory samples was 7.5 per cent compared with 14.6 per cent in 1965 and 10.2 per cent in 1964.

Milk

The average composition of the 92 samples analysed is shown in the Table below, which, for comparison purposes, also shows the corresponding figures for 1965, together with the 1966 figures for Leeds and the minimum composition required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939:

	<i>Wakefield</i>		<i>Leeds</i>	<i>Minimum Legal Require- ment</i>
	1966	1965	1966	
Number of Samples	92	63	476	—
Solids-not-fat ..	8.75%	8.63%	8.80%	8.50%
Fat	3.70%	3.86%	3.79%	3.00%
Total Solids ..	<hr/> 12.45% <hr/>	<hr/> 12.49% <hr/>	<hr/> 12.59% <hr/>	<hr/> 11.50% <hr/>

One sample (submitted as “Hot Milk”) contained 11.6 per cent added water, doubtless due to the milk having been heated by injection of steam. Four samples of milk from one farmer showed fat deficiencies varying between 17 and 49 per cent. Subsequent “Appeal-to-Cow” samples exhibited a similar degree of fat deficiency thus proving the original fault to be due to natural causes (i.e. cows giving poor quality milk) not to abstraction of cream.

Two samples contravened The Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations in that they were sold in dirty bottles.

All samples were tested for the presence of antibiotics but only one proved to be unsatisfactory in this respect, containing 0.05 International Units of Penicillin per millilitre.

In 7 samples the milk-solids-not-fat (which are equally if not more valuable nutritionally than the fat) fell below 8·5 per cent, thereby raising a presumption that added water was present. In each of these cases, however, the freezing point of the milk proved the deficiency to be due to natural causes (that is cows giving poor quality milk) and not to adulteration.

Food Other Than Milk

12 of the 117 samples of food other than milk were found to be unsatisfactory; 9 of these were routine samples and 3 originated as complaints from members of the public, details being as follows:

Hamburgers. Two samples contained 62 and 64 per cent of meat respectively. Although there is no legal standard for the meat content of hamburgers it is usual for them to contain at least 80 per cent and such a standard is included in the draft Regulations for Meat Products issued by the Ministry of Food in 1965. The same draft Regulations prescribe a minimum of 50 per cent meat in Beef Sausages and 65 per cent in Pork Sausages: 6 of the 8 samples submitted complied with these figures, but one sample of *Beef Sausage* contained only 47 per cent of meat, and a *Pork Sausage* on 58 per cent.

Strawberry Jam. This is required by the Food Standards (Preserves) Order to contain not less than 38 per cent of strawberries. Two samples (of the same brand) contained respectively 30 and 34 per cent of strawberries.

A sample sold as *Sherry* proved to have been coloured with the two artificial dyes Tartrazine and Ponceau 3R. Although the use of these dyes is permitted in food, genuine Sherry never contains artificial colouring matter. Their presence suggested that this was probably a British Wine, the sale of which under the unqualified description "Sherry" constitutes a false trade description in contravention of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887.

The remaining 5 unsatisfactory samples contained extraneous matter, namely:

- A sharp splinter of glass in a walnut cake;
- Fibres and grit in a cream cake;
- The filter-tip from a cigarette in a chocolate marshmallow;
- Part of a large black beetle in the filling of a bilberry pie;
- A growth of mould in a bottle of non-brewed condiment.

Drugs

Of the 16 samples submitted, one (*Flowers of Sulphur*) was incorrectly described on the label as "Guaranteed to be of British Pharmacopoeia Standard", whereas this item has not been included in the British Pharmacopoeia since 1958.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

All the 13 fertilisers and 8 feeding stuffs submitted complied with the statutory requirements with the exception of a *Steamed Bone Meal* which proved to be slightly deficient in nitrogen content.

Water Analysis

Three samples of tap water were analysed, their composition proving normal and satisfactory. Analysis of a sample of swimming-bath water showed correct chlorination and freedom from pollution.

5 samples of flood water were analysed in order to determine their origin.

A sample of beck water possessed a slightly offensive smell and analysis proved an appreciable degree of sewage pollution.

Radioactivity

Routine monitoring of the City water was continued, samples being taken each week, and the activity being determined on the bulked monthly sample.

During the first seven months of the year the level of radioactivity continued the fall which has been recorded for the past two years. In the second half of the year a limited number of atmospheric tests of nuclear weapons by France and China brought about a slight reversal of this trend, but the rise was small. The Table below shows the average quarterly level of artificial radioactivity in each of the last four years. The highest level recorded in the City was 23·8 picocuries per litre in 1963, when fallout from the American and Russian tests the previous year reached its peak.

	1963	1964	1965	1966
<i>First quarter</i> ..	15·9	13·6	9·5	5·3
<i>Second quarter</i> ..	18·0	15·6	9·0	4·8
<i>Third quarter</i> ..	20·0	11·9	6·6	4·8
<i>Fourth quarter</i> ..	15·7	8·9	5·6	5·3
<i>Yearly average</i>	17·4	12·5	7·7	5·1

All results in picocuries per litre.

Miscellaneous

Tests were carried out on a toilet handle which was claimed to contain a powerful germicide, capable of preventing any transfer of faecal bacteria via the hands of users. The handle was, therefore, particularly advocated by the manufacturers for use in Schools and similar premises. Analysis confirmed that a germicide was incorporated in the handle, but bacteriological tests proved that in practice the handle was nothing like so effective as was claimed, and any marginal benefit was not considered to justify the high price.

Conclusion

It is once again a pleasure to express my gratitude to my Deputy, Mr. L. A. Perkin, for his assistance in the various problems involved in the above work, and to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. B. Twyford and his Staff, for their most helpful co-operation throughout the year.

R. A. DALLEY, F.R.I.C., *Public Analyst*

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements in the City are reasonably adequate. A new pumping station at Pugneys is shortly to be put into commission and this will improve the sewerage arrangements in the southern side of the City; at the same time a scheme for modernising the Calder Vale Sewage Disposal Works is well in hand.

WAKEFIELD WATER, 1966

(I am grateful to the Engineer and Manager of the Wakefield and District Water Board for this Report)

- (a) The quality of the water supplied has been very satisfactory, so has the quantity.
- (b) Both raw and treated waters are tested bacteriologically and chemically twice a week. In addition analysis are taken twice a week in the City centre.

The raw water contains Type I coliforms in counts between 9 and 18 but the treated water is of excellent standard over 99 per cent having zero coliform counts.

The Flouride content is below 0.1 ppm. F.

A typical chemical analysis is as follows:

Appearance	Clear and Colourless
Colour (Hazen)	5
Chloride (mg/litre Cl)	24
pH	8.3
Electrical Conductivity (Dionic)	160
Alkalinity (mg/litre CaCO ₃)	20
Hardness (mg/litre CaCO ₃)	70
Iron (mg/litre)	Nil
Manganese (mg/litre)	Nil
Free Chlorine (mg/litre)	0.10
Total Chlorine (mg/litre)	0.20
Aluminium (mg.1 litre)	0.18
Sulphate (mg.1 litre)	35

- (c) The supply is not liable to have a plumbosolvent action.
- (d) No contamination of the supply occurred.
- (e) All the dwellings in the City (hence all the population) are supplied direct to the houses.

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